The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 23. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900—TWELVE PAGES.

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BRITISH MOVE WITH CAUTION.

Plan of Advance Saturday on Boers' Crescent Shaped Defense Is Modified at Last Moment.

TIMES' STORY OF FIGHT.

News from Spearman's Farm Says Neither Side Had Gained Advantage Up to 4:30 Sunday Afternoon.

COLONIAL PREMIERS TO MEET

The Times

LONDON.

TUESDAY (4 A. M.), JANUARY 23.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times today publishes the following from its special correspondents:

FRERE CAMP (Monday)—On Friday General Warren began a long circuitous march from Trichards Drift westward, but this was abandoned owing to the fact that a long ridge running westward from Spionkop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of communication and transport impossible. Therefore he returned to camp two miles from Trichards Drift, occupying the lower spurs of the high ridge.

Saturday morning a frontal attack on the ridges was ordered. The enemy's position here was almost semi-circular, his left resting on the heights at Spionkop and his right on the high ridge running forward towards the river. The position covers a distance of two miles.

We were on broken ground up to within half a mile, where it became smooth, but was steep in places. A large kopje in the center, called "Three Tree Hill," was where our batteries were massed, 2,500 yards from the enemy's center. A small kopje to the right was occupied early by a small force, which held it all day. Our left was on a long, uneven spur, or series of kopjes, running towards the enemy's right center.

Infantry Near Center.

Here the principal infantry attack took place. The Boers had a few trenches, chiefly of stone and schansjes, at intervals along the sky line behind.

Our position was over a rough and steep descent to the plain below.

Our troops left camp at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning and reached the pontoons at 7, when the artillery opened fire, the Boers replying with musketry. On our small kopje to the right the bombardment continued until 12 o'clock. The Boers replied with rifle fire and many shots were aimed at the batteries at long range.

At noon the infantry advance began along the left ridge. This advance was most skillfully made, at first by small parties widely scattered, quickly succeeding one another and taking the utmost advantage of all available cover, and advancing rapidly from kopje to kopje. They were soon subjected to a most deadly fire from the enemy's right, which was almost overlapping and enfilading one side, while the center enfiladed the other, besides which there was a hot fire from the front.

Our batteries and maxims did good work and considerably lessened the enemy's fire, but the Boer marksmen were scattered freely along the top and sides and of the hill. At 3 o'clock larger masses of infantry began to go froward, and for the first time the enemy's artillery opened, firing rapidly from the Maxim-Nordenfeldts and throwing shrapnel from the field guns taken at Colenso.

Boer Reply Does Damage.

It was extremely difficult to locate them, and before their position was discovered they had done considerable damage to our guns and horses, besides wounding a few gunners. The combined fire of our batteries silenced them, though they recommenced at intervals during the rest of the day.

A grass fire lit by a shell filled the whole amphitheater with smoke, and when the word came to the guns that the infantry was going to charge, the guns started firing at fifteen seconds' intervals, and then the Boer fire slackened immediately.

But the order was changed, and the infantry diverged into the deep valleys on either side.

The firing ceased at 7:30, the troops bivouacking on the field. The men behaved splendidly, remaining under an incessant heavy cross-fire, enduring the sun, and shooting for seven hours.

The casualties, though numerous, are mostly slight, and the proportion of killed and wounded is extremely small.

British Fight from Boer Trenches.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP (Sunday)—The trenches evacuated by the Boers were occupied at dawn today. The enemy is holding another semicircular position on the main ridge behind the first one.

In our main attack our object is to cut the enemy in half by an advance, chiefly on Lilidyard's right. More troops have been coming up all day. We kept under cover to within about half a mile of the enemy. There was heavy and continuous firing on both sides. At 4:30 the situation was unchanged.

Pretoria Grows Discouraged.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Monday)—It is reported that Pretoria is much perturbed, and this is confirmed from different sources today, and it is even hinted that the Boers are about to sue for peace, but this is improbable until they have played their trump card in the shape of an appeal for intervention. That the Boers are bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the continental powers is undoubted.

And it is said, though there is no absolute confirmation of it, that the Boer Mining de-

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Fighting continued near Ladysmith. Warren made slight gains. Sunday's attack was not decisive. Buller lacks enough men and must make frontal attack or await reinforcements. London is anxious.

Report from Lourenzo Marquez that Boers are about to sue for peace; disappointed at non-interference of powers.

President McKinley will receive Montagu White as diplomatic agent of the Transvaal.

Captain of transport claimed to have been offered $150,000 to wreck his ship.

Dr. Leyds said Boers would accept mediation of any neutral power.

Resolutions of sympathy with Boers laid on table in Iowa House.

Latest estimate of Boer forces places number at 85,000 to 90,000.

Cardinal Vaughan said war was forced on England by Boers.

Kaiser said to have praised Boer policy of relying upon rifles.

LOCAL.

City Council authorized issue of $100,000 of city bonds, ostensibly for bridge building but really to test indebtedness limit; Pennsylvania ordinance vetoed; Alton ordinance amended; elevator conductors' license measure defeated; local option district established in part of Third Ward.

The Rev. A. J. Haynes, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, says if church membership rolls were reduced to a "business" basis the membership would be reduced one-half. Many churches will drop hundreds of members.

Zeigler party will endeavor to get order from United States court for sale of Lake Street "L" as soon as Judge Grosscup returns to Chicago.

Tax books delivered to Town Collectors. Real Estate board advises taxpayers to withhold payment pending Supreme Court decision.

Burglars burned barns at Sixty-third street and Ashland avenue, and while people were fighting fires looted houses.

Thomas Hennessy, fearing misfortune would follow breaking of goblet, killed himself.

Maud Ballington Booth asks $1,000 to continue her work of reforming ex-criminals.

Police laugh at story that Mrs. Luetgert has been found in Akron, O.

Michael Greger's daughters saved him from beating by alleged burglar.

FOREIGN.

French government will try to crush religious communities for relations with royalists. Trial of Assumptionist fathers began.

Copenhagen tale that America will take a piece of China and exchange it for Danish West Indies.

Neue Freie Presse declares when Ameer dies Russia will seize Herat and England take Queta.

Bohemian coal miners' strike involves 60,000 men. Schools closed for lack of fuel.

Kaiser's naval bill asking $192,000,000 more probably will reach Reichstag this week.

Reported French will send 5,000 troops to Madagascar, fearing British invasion.

Italian is compulsory in Argentine schools and Spanish in Italian schools.

Italy strives for commercial union between it, Germany, and Austria.

Influenza interferes with business in Turin.

Polish students mobbed Russian altars.

Elysée Palace in Paris to be remodeled.

Duke of Teck's death due to paralysis.

Hanecy visits Mound City and Vienna.

Palizzola showing signs of insanity.

Changes in Roumanian Cabinet.

POLITICS.

Several members of Democratic club asked President Keller to announce reception in New York to Bryan is a personal and not a club affair.

Active campaigning almost stopped pending announcement from Judge Carter expected this week.

Renomination of Recorder Simon alone of Republican county officials likely to be opposed.

Eugene Cary elected President of the Union League club.

Tanner reported to be working for Hanecy's nomination.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Caldwell favors a canal across United States connecting Atlantic and Pacific.

Government inspectors condemned 155,502 animals examined at abattoirs last year.

House committee favorably reported bill for election of Senators by direct vote.

Senator Platt proposed commission to examine water boundaries with Canada.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill chosen President of Columbian University.

Senate committee will allow Argentine reciprocity treaty to fail by default.

Henry A. Hazen of the Weather bureau thrown from his bicycle; will die.

Webster Davis will resign as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Witness testified he was offered $10,000 to vote for Senator Clark.

Lord Pauncefote to remain at Washington until end of Boer war.

Committee's report on Quay case will be sent to Senate today.

Porto Rico delegates before Senate committee.

DOMESTIC.

No Goulds met Castellanes on their arrival at New York. Count said he never gambled, and denied Paris story. De Rodays and Reinach reiterated charges.

Supreme Court refused injunction against Drainage Canal officials. April 2 set for filing of answer.

Mr. Sheldon will not omit police or sporting news from his religious daily.

Bible being translated into Filipino dialects.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Big passenger pooling scheme struck a snag. Great Northern and Canadian Pacific standing in way of immediate consummation of the plan.

Supreme Court decided trustee for bondholders holding mortgage on thirty-nine mills owned by paper trust may sell.

General consolidation of gas, electric light, and traction systems of New York impending under Rockefeller control.

Supreme Court reversed decree of South Dakota court and held State legislation on railway rates void.

Money rates easier in Chicago, and loans made at 5½ and, to favored borrowers, at 5 per cent.

Shippers argued before Trunk Line Executive committee against advance in rates.

Lease of Union Pacific by Northwestern is expected shortly.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Police courts with salaried Judges to be established in Cuba. Speedy justice promised.

General John R. Brooke soon to take command of Department of the Lakes.

United States Naval Constructor Gilmore will inspect German navy yards.

Johnson defeated 800 Filipinos at Taal in Batangas, capturing the town.

During Wood's tour of Cuba Mayors told him of distress in their towns.

SPORTING.

National meet of L. A. W. to be held at Milwaukee.

Bettors won heavily on Wolhurst.

DISCORD IN BRYAN VISIT.

DINNER TO SILVER MAN AROUSES TAMMANY LEADERS.

Members of Democratic Club Want President Keller to Announce That the Nebraskan Will Be Entertained by Him Tonight Only in His Capacity as a Member of the Organization—Object to Silver Theories—Dinner at O. H. P. Belmont's.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The visit of William J. Bryan to this city has resulted in a clash between the factions of the Democratic club, comprising on the one side those who are opposed to free silver and on the other those who believe in supporting Bryan should he be renominated for President on the Chicago platform.

President John W. Keller, not representing the club, but as an individual member, invited Mr. Bryan to dine with him at the club restaurant tomorrow night. The anti-Bryan members intimate that an attempt is thus being made to turn this affair into a virtual indorsement of Mr. Bryan and his principles by the club.

Robert B. Roosevelt, who is an uncle of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, former Senator John Fox, who is a former President of the club, and John F. Doyle decided that the club was being put in a false position, and, after consulting other gold Democrats, put their objection on record in a letter to Mr. Keller, asking that he issue a disclaimer.

Keller Expresses Surprise.

With reference to this letter Mr. Keller tonight said:

"I am surprised that there should be even three members of the club who don't understand the lack of significance of this dinner. It is to be simply a private dinner, at which Mr. Bryan is to be my guest.

"As for the sentiment of the club being opposed to free silver I do not think it is true. The gentlemen who signed the letter speak for themselves, but I don't believe they represent the club."

The letter to President Keller from the three men in question says in part:

"The Democratic club is essentially a Democratic political organization, and of its 3,000 members none but Democrats belongs to it. You are now its President, and, in the absence of a disclaimer on your part to the contrary, your course in anything that pertains to the club or its affairs might be construed, and not unreasonably so, as the act of the club.

"It will not do to say that such a construction would only be placed upon your acts by the ignorant or misinformed, because Mr. Bryan himself has established a precedent which is applicable to the case now in point.

"We desire to call your attention to a portion of the correspondence which took place between your immediate predecessor as President of the club and the distinguished gentleman whom you have invited to be your guest at the club. You will remember that Mr. Bryan now stands before the nation as an avowed aspirant seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination."

Bryan's Own Words Quoted.

Here the letter cites the acrimonious correspondence between Mr. Bryan and Perry Belmont growing out of Mr. Bryan's declination of the Democratic club's invitation to the Jefferson day banquet last April, in which he condemned "political communion between Jefferson Democrats who stand upon the Chicago platform and the Republican allies who masquerade as Democrats between campaigns in order to give more potency to their betrayal of Democratic principles on election day."

The letter continues:

"It may be fairly inferred from all of the foregoing that if you were not considered by Mr. Bryan as an avowed believer in his doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 he would also have declined your invitation on the ground 'that no party advantage is to be derived from political communion' with you at the Democratic club.

Not Believers in Silver.

"We do not believe in the wisdom of free coinage at that ratio. We do know, however, that we are Democrats, and are interested in the success of the Democratic party in the city, in the State, and in the nation.

"This being true, we sincerely but respectfully urge upon you, occupying as you do the position of President of the club, not to do anything which would tend to forestall the action of the next Democratic National convention.

"We are painfully aware of the fact that in 1896 we lost the State of New York by 268,460, and the city by more than 20,000. It is our desire, if possible, to prevent a repetition of another such Democratic political disappointment.

"In conclusion, let us again repeat that we take this course in good feeling, and to prevent, if possible, a misconstruction of your individual act as being the act of the Democratic club."

Has Not Abandoned Silver.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Jersey City from Washington this morning. He said that he hoped his presence in New York would contribute to a general good feeling all around. He was asked if there was any truth in the statement that he was gradually abandoning the silver issue.

"I am tired of denying those stories," Mr. Bryan answered. "I will keep right on in the same line I have followed all along. I adhere to my belief in the Chicago platform, but, of course, I don't object to throwing in some more issues for good measure."

Mr. Bryan, when asked later if he had any plans for bringing back gold Democrats to the party, replied:

"The only way of keeping present Democrats in the party and bringing gold Democrats back and inducing Republicans to join is to advocate measures that are best for the people, and thus deserve their support."

"I believe that the Chicago platform, with the addition of new questions, including strong planks against trusts and imperialism, would give excuse to everybody to vote the Democratic ticket in 1900."

To an inquiry as to whether he intended to discuss only trusts and imperialism while in the East to the exclusion of silver, Mr. Bryan said that he would discuss all three of them whether he was in the East or in the West.

Belmont Dinner Private.

The dinner given tonight to Mr. Bryan by O. H. P. Belmont was private, no reporters being admitted, and to a penciled note Mr. Belmont made response:

"There will be nothing at, during, or after the dinner for publication. The dinner is a purely social affair and of no public interest."

Many big men in Tammany Hall were present, among them being John F. Carroll, leader of Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence, as well as Elliot F. Danforth, chairman of the Executive committee of the Democratic State committee.

At midnight, when the guests were leaving, it was said that there had been speaking and that Mr. Bryan himself had been on his feet for a long time

BURN BARNS TO ROB HOUSES.

Burglars Make a Successful Raid on the Neighborhood at Ashland Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Burglars raided several houses near Sixty-third street and Ashland avenue Sunday evening after they had set fire to barns, and thus attracted everybody in the vicinity outdoors to fight the flames. They took $500 worth of property, besides destroying $3,000 worth by fire. The robberies were not discovered until after the fire had been extinguished, when it was found that jewelry and valuables in many of the houses had disappeared. Captain O'Neill detailed Lieutenant Burdick and ten men in citizens' clothes on the case. Five boys are in custody, but as yet the police have no tangible evidence against them.

Barns were burned as follows:

Miller & Rasmussen, 6407 Ashland avenue, five horses burned; loss, $1,500; insured.
O. G. Pusch, 1645 Sixty-third street, $100.
C. P. Cushman, Sixty-third and Loomis, $200.
Michael Niezel, 1647 Sixty-third, $100.
G. F. White, 6333 Paulina street, $125.
L. Hauselman, 6236 Marshfield avenue, $700.
G. Anderson, 1647 Sixty-third street, $100.
E. G. Carlson, 6329 Paulina street, $125.

The alarms first came in at 8 o'clock, and their frequent repetition kept the firemen busy until late at night, when evidences of arson and robbery became numerous.

The first alarm brought the firemen to Miller & Rasmussen's, where five horses perished. The flames spread to Pusch's barn, but were soon in control. Niesal's barn was on fire next, and the others followed quickly until the scene was one of great excitement.

While the firemen and the neighbors were fighting fire the thieves had no trouble in entering the houses. They escaped notice except in L. Hauselman's house. There Mr. Hauselman rushed in to get some rubber boots, and, opening a closet, he saw a man. The intruder dashed by him and soon was lost in the crowd. Miller & Rasmussen and Hauselman suffered the most by the fires, but all of the owners lost valuables from their houses varying in amounts from $10 up to $75.

SCOUT MRS. LUETGERT STORY.

Chicago Police Do Not Credit Report She Has Been Found in Akron, O.

The idea that Mrs. Louisa Luetgert is in Akron, O., or any other town is scouted by the Police department. A telephone message, said to be from the Sheriff at Akron, was received by Lieutenant Perry at detective headquarters late on Sunday night, stating that Mrs. Luetgert was in the Ohio town.

"I took so little stock in the story," said Lieutenant Perry, "that I did not make a report of it. It is a hoax, and while there may have been a woman in Akron who resembled the late Mrs. Luetgert, you may be sure it is not she."

Captain Colleran places no credence in the story, but to satisfy Attorney Harmon, who defended Luetgert, he telegraphed the Akron Sheriff, but did not receive a reply.

"It is all a fake," said Captain Colleran, "and you can rest assured that Mrs. Luetgert has not and will not be found."

State's Attorney Deneen said that he was satisfied there is no foundation for the story.

"No information," he continued, "that Mrs. Luetgert has been found ever reached my office. It is hardly worth discussing."

Akron, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Sheriff Kelly, who telephoned to Chicago last night that he could get Mrs. Adolph Luetgert, refuses to divulge her whereabouts until he hears from Chicago. He says that the woman has been at the home of two Germans in this city for three weeks and that their suspicions have been aroused in various ways. The description of Mrs. Luetgert corresponds with that of the stranger, and they feel assured of her identity.

FATAL INJURY TO PROF. HAZEN.

Weather Forecaster Thrown from Bicycle and There Is Little Hope of Recovery.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Henry A. Hazen, professor of meteorology and one of the chief forecasters of weather conditions at the weather bureau in this city, was probably fatally injured tonight by being thrown from his bicycle.

The accident occurred while the professor was on his way to the bureau. At the corner of Sixteenth and M streets he ran into a negro, the force of the contact throwing him from the wheel, and pitching him forward on his head. The blow was a terrific one, the skull being cracked from over the nose to the back of the head, and causing also a hemorrhage of the brain.

Physicians afterwards trepanned the skull, and removed a large clot of blood from the right side. They say his injury is one of the most severe on record, and the chances for recovery are remote.

Professor Hazen was for some time an assistant to Professor Loomis of Yale University, but since 1881 has been identified with the government weather service at Washington.

Professor Hazen is highly regarded as an efficient forecaster. He is 55 years of age, and was born in India, of missionary parents.

FEARS ATTACK ON MADAGASCAR.

France Said to Have Decided to Send 5,000 More Troops to Ward Off British Invasion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It is rumored in military circles that the government has decided to send 5,000 soldiers to Madagascar at once and to constitute at Diego Suarez a vast camp, of which Colonel Joffre is to have command.

General Pennequin, in command of the French forces in Madagascar, thinks of sending several rapid-fire batteries to the route between Majunga and Tananarive, as he believes this may be necessary to prevent the English troops returning from the Transvaal from attacking Madagascar.

The fact that such a rumor can find credence in Paris aptly illustrates the state of feeling here towards the English.

STUDENTS MOB RUSSIAN ACTORS

Police Called to Suppress a Riot at Lemberg Caused by Polish Auditors.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—At a concert in Lemberg last night, given by a Russian troupe, the Polish students objected to the nationality of the singers and egged them.

The public fled and the Ruthenian students entered the hall and a mêlée ensued, which assumed such proportions that the police had to intervene. Twenty of the student combatants were arrested. Afterwards the hall was bombarded with stones and the windows smashed.

PRUNE THE CHURCH ROLLS

"BUSINESS" BASIS CUTS MEMBERSHIP NEARLY IN HALF.

Pastor A. J. Haynes of Plymouth Congregational, Which Is Decreasing Its List from 850 to 500, Says Corrected Figures Would Show Numerical Ecclesiastical Strength Is Waning—Wants a Moral Revival—Action of Presbyterians.

"If the rolls of the Protestant churches of this city were pruned conscientiously, and every bit of deadwood cut away, the total membership would be decreased by fully one-half," said the Rev. Artemas J. Haynes yesterday. He was speaking particularly of the pruning process which is going on now in his own church, Plymouth Congregational.

In the effort to get rid of the names of all but those actively identified or interested in the church, in order to put the membership on a "business" basis, the Plymouth Prudential committee is reducing the number on the rolls from 850 to 500. The First Presbyterian, Dr. Chichester's church, with similar purpose, is cutting its roll from 900 to less than 700; the Third Presbyterian, Dr. McCaughan's, is reducing its list from 2,000 to 1,000; and the Fifth Presbyterian, Dr. Irwin's, is preparing to do likewise. Dr. Chichester especially believes in this pruning process.

Mr. Haynes' Conclusions.

The Rev. Mr. Haynes has been investigating church conditions in Chicago and elsewhere and has reached conclusions which may be summarized thus:

A large number of churches are reporting memberships vastly in excess of the number of active working members.

Were it not for exaggerated membership lists the numerical strength of the church would be shown to be on the wane.

Church membership is held so loosely that the church is losing power as an organization.

The need is for a moral revival, which shall throw down the bars of theological belief.

Other pastors acknowledge that the rolls of the older churches in Chicago carry hundreds of names of persons having no longer any relations with the church, who are counted each year as part of the total membership. Many of these ministers believe the rolls should be brought down to an honest basis.

"This matter has been taken up to a certain extent in the last few years," Dr. Chichester said, "and the pruning of the lists is partly responsible for the falling off in the net increase in the presbytery."

These are the figures for the Chicago Presbytery:

NET INCREASE.

1893	40,000	1898	17,000
1894	26,000	1899	8,000

Test of Church Strength.

Asked whether statistics of church membership in general are a fair test of the actual strength of the church, the Rev. Mr. Haynes said:

"That which is true of Plymouth Church I believe to be true to some considerable extent of most of the churches in the cities. Our own effort to revise our church roll until it represents the actual and effective membership will result at the first preliminary attack in a decrease of more than one-third of the number heretofore recorded. And of the number remaining it is safe to say that not more than one-half give anything more than a mere perfunctory allegiance to the church.

"I am convinced a majority of Christian people hold their church relationship more loosely than any other connected with their lives. When they join a Christian church they pledge themselves to certain well-defined duties. To neglect or refuse to perform those duties properly subjects them to the discipline of the church. And that body should act with the same swift precision that characterizes any social club. The church should not go before the people as a beggar, willing to tolerate any small dole of effort that the people may care to fling it.

Some of the Causes.

"There are a number of causes for this looseness concerning church relationship. Much of it is brought about in our downtown churches at least by removals. Possibly the tap-root of the whole difficulty is in the decadence of the old-fashioned method of pastoral visitation. It is said that the modern church demands too much of its minister. I do not think that is wholly true. It is the world of people outside who demand his time. There are too many general reform movements. If we could sweep the board of the whole begging lot of them and put the time, money, and energy which they represent into the church of Christ it would mean infinitely more for the cause of religious progress, and, in my opinion, of social progress as well.

"The revival is no longer possible among people of average intelligence. It was built on a system of theology that has broken down. More and more it is becoming evident that people will not subscribe to the old doctrines.

"People ask why so many men are leaving the orthodox ministry. The answer is plain, though painful. But here is a fact that does not get into the newspapers—where one preacher steps down from the pulpit half a hundred laymen quietly pass out of the door. And those who go out are not to be numbered with those who are kept out for the same reason. The effort which the religious papers are putting forth to prove an increase of church membership is in itself suspicious.

Suggestion of Remedies.

"Put our church membership, to begin with, on a sensible business basis. Insist on financial support where it is possible. A man who lives luxuriously, even comfortably, and does not bear his proportionate share of the financial burden should be dropped instantly.

"Then I would emphasize the moral side of life rather than theological opinion. There are too many people in our churches whose lives are not right before the people. No minister should remain in a church one hour after discovering such an individual without some tactful attempt to reform him. If this is impossible the man should be dropped from the roll.

"I might add that it seems to me the solution of this difficult problem is to come through a moral revival. The church should throw down the bars of theological belief entirely. But it should emphasize most strenuously the great moralities on which all righteous-loving people stand."

Frank G. Logan, member of Plymouth Church Prudential committee, said:

"Our committee came to the conclusion, after an examination of the membership list, that Plymouth Church had many members on its roll who had moved away, died, or been removed to asylums or retreats. They determined that an honest count of those actively identified or interested in the church, and near enough to attend its ministrations, was proper and praiseworthy.

"In talking with the officers of other churches I have found much the same condition of affairs, and perhaps an indisposition on the part of such officers to investigate too closely, as it will affect the numerical showing, but for the general good it seems it is a worthy example, and, once the pace is set, is likely to be followed by other organizations."

TO RECEIVE TRANSVAAL AGENT.

State Department Decides on Reversal of Policy in Montagu White Case.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Montagu White, who arrived here yesterday from New York, will be received as the consular and diplomatic representative of the Transvaal republic. The State department has formally determined upon such action, and Mr. White has been given an intimation of this intention.

Whenever properly executed credentials are received by Mr. White, which are expected within ten days, he will present them to Secretary Hay and enter upon his official career.

Pending the receipt of these documents he will maintain a diplomatic silence and make no representations on behalf of the government which has accredited him to the United States.

Only One Precedent.

The precedent for receiving Mr. White is found in the case of the United States consular and diplomatic agent at Cairo, Egypt. This is admittedly the only analogous case. Although Egypt is under Turkish domination and the United States has a Minister at Constantinople, a consular and diplomatic agent is accredited to that country.

In his official capacity Mr. White will have access only to the Secretary of State. He will not be introduced to the President, as is the custom when newly accredited Ministers present their credentials and there is an exchange of courteous felicitations on behalf of both nations represented. Ambassadors alone have the right of direct communication with the President.

Mr. White will have the privilege of presenting, not only all commercial matters to the State department, but also such diplomatic propositions as do not require the acquiescence of Great Britain under the suzerainty which has prevailed for more than a decade. He cannot negotiate treaties and his privileges will be confined to the lesser essentials of diplomacy.

Reversal of Policy.

This action of the State department in receiving Mr. White is a reversal of the policy heretofore maintained. General O'Beirne of New York, who was given proper credentials by President Kruger, was refused recognition on the ground that he was an American citizen.

At the same time it was intimated that bona fide citizens of the Transvaal, then temporarily within the boundaries of the United States, would not be received in an official capacity.

It has been announced at the State department until today that no representative of the Transvaal republic would receive formal recognition.

Career of Montagu White.

Mr. White, although born of English parents, has lived nearly all his life in south Africa. Both his father and mother were Cape Colonists. He was born while they were on a visit to London, in 1857. He was taken back to the Cape when he was 6 months old, and was educated there, being graduated from the Diocesan College at Cape Town.

About 1886, while engaged in business at Johannesburg, Mr. White attracted the favorable notice of President Kruger, and was appointed justice of the peace of one of the eastern divisions of the Transvaal.

Not long afterward he was made Minister of Mines, and President Kruger subsequently sent him to London as the representative of the South African Republic. He was acting in that capacity immediately after the Jameson raid.

During that excitement his residence in London was made so uncomfortable for him that he went to Holland. While there he was taken ill, and was sent back to London to recover his health. While confined to his bed a mob attacked his house and broke nearly all the windows with stones.

Removal to America.

This incident convinced Mr. White that London was not a healthy place for him, and so soon as his health would permit him to travel he came to the United States. Mr. White was in New York City for nearly two weeks before his presence became known.

He is thoroughly imbued with the interests of the Boers, but until his status here is defined he guards his utterances with the utmost care.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Fair, much colder.

Sun rises at 7:22; sets at 5:03.
Moon rises at 0:03 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 British Move with Caution.
Tammany Men Oppose Bryan.
Pruning Church Memberships.
Buller's Fight Not Decisive.
2 Figaro Editor Replies to Castellane
Sheldon Talks of Plans.
3 To Ask Sale of Lake Street "L."
To Take a Piece of China.
War on the Jesuits.
To Change Dreibund Idea.
Germany's Naval Program.
Tells of Russia's Plans.
Further Defeat for Filipinos.
4 Lord Pauncefote to Stay Here.
Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Show Open
Tanner Support for Hanecy.
City Council Proceedings.
5 General News of New York.
Eugene Cary Made President.
7 Mrs. Booth Aids Ex-Convicts.
8 College Athletic Conference.
Another Killing on Wolhurst.
Tax Books Delivered to Collectors.
12 News of the Railroads.
Paper Mills to Be Sold.
Drainage Board Defeats St. Louis.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Pontenoy.
7 Society.
7 Short Story.
9 Commercial.
9 Insurance.
12 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Pretoria	Amsterdam.
GIBRALTAR		Werra.
NAPLES	Columbia	
AUCKLAND		Alameda.
NAGASKI		Siam.
SAN FRANCISCO	Lesinaw	
ASTORIA	Monmouthshire.	

BULLER'S FIGHT NOT DECISIVE.

Now Feared in London the Task of Relieving Ladysmith Will Require More Troops.

WAR OFFICE IN THE DARK

Brief Official Report Makes No Mention of Progress Made in Monday's Operations.

MAY MAKE FRONTAL ATTACK

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 23, 3 a. m.—In all probability the fighting in north Natal up to the present writing, according to later and fuller reports, was not decisive.

General Warren gained barely 1,000 yards. This is not much, considering the ground yet to be covered. Only a few of the Boers' outposts have as yet been assaulted by any of General Buller's forces so far.

Hardly a word has come from the Tugela concerning Monday's operations. General Buller reports a few casualties in Sunday's fighting, but says nothing of any movement of troops on Monday. A Daily Chronicle correspondent, however, in a brief message, dated at Spearman's Farm Monday afternoon at 4:15 p. m., says that Warren is still pushing forward, although making slow progress. He says Dundonald's irregular force of cavalry is still out on the left flank, waiting developments. Warren's artillery was busy in the morning, but the naval guns have been quiet.

In the meantime the main position, which commands the approaches to Ladysmith, is still intact and is being strengthened by more intrenchments daily.

The war experts of London are of the opinion that General Buller's only hope of success lies in outflanking the long line of Boer strongholds, relieving Sir George S. White from the north. This, however, is an almost impossible task, owing to the inferiority of General Buller's force for such a purpose. Hence a frontal attack of the main position may be attempted after all. It may resolve itself into either that or a case of sitting on the present positions waiting for the necessary reinforcements.

Needs Many More Men.

The suspicion is just dawning on the War office that General Buller, to work around the flank of an enemy of superior numbers as planned and begun, needs a much larger force than has been given him. Five thousand men have reached the Cape within the last two or three days, all of whom will probably be dispatched to join Buller along the Tugela, but these are all the reinforcements available and are not enough. Two or more whole divisions are considered to be needed, and it will be a month before the War office can get this number on the field. By that time it will be much too late.

Estimating the Losses.

Estimates of the British losses in Sunday's fighting range all the way from 102 to 279.

Friction with the Colonials.

Some friction has arisen between the regulars and colonials in Natal, and a number of colonial officers are resigning their commissions and proceeding to Cape Town to lay the matter before Sir Alfred Milner.

The disagreement probably arises from the fact that the colonial soldier dislikes the rigid discipline of the imperial army. Sir Alfred Milner and Lord Roberts, it is believed, will be able to put matters to rights by the exercise of their well-known tact.

In view of these quarrels Lord Roberts' decision to form a colonial division is considered particularly opportune. It is expected to put an end to the possibility of friction by placing the colonials under their own officers and Generals.

Boers Admit Losses.

The Chronicle's Spearman's Camp special this morning says the Boers admit twenty-one casualties during Lyttleton's skirmish last Saturday.

Seeking for Traitors.

The chief engineer of one of the large Atlantic liners is authority for the statement that any Captain, chief officer, or chief engineer of the British transports can earn $50,000 cash down and $100,000 when the job is done if he will agree to wreck his transport. In case the traitors are lost themselves the cash is to be given to their families. It is reported that one Captain took the first instalment, then resigned from the steamer and is safe now in another place.

War News from Pretoria.

Advices from Pretoria via Brussels say that an epidemic of typhoid is raging there. The Boers have received photographs of the principal British Generals and copies have been made and distributed so the sharpshooters can single them out in action, even when carrying rifles.

The Boers claim that the British casualty list does not contain the names of unmarried soldiers from the colonies who have fallen in battle, and also that the British have requisitioned the services of 1,400 natives of Zululand and Natal and placed them under white officers to fight the Boers.

Conan Doyle Is Optimistic.

Conan Doyle, who, with Alfred Austin, was a guest of the Authors' club dinner tonight, said he was going to the front, not with a rifle but with a stethoscope, which many people would say was a more dangerous weapon. He was optimistic about the war and said that it marked the turning point in the life of Great Britain. He had seen more positive virtue in this country during the last three months than in the whole forty years of his life. President Kruger, he said, had solved the question which every statesman had found insoluble. He would build a monument to Kruger the

size of St. Paul's, put him under it, and write across it: "To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire."

LONDON IS ANXIOUS AGAIN.

Lack of Any Word from General Buller Again Causes Depression in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The sudden stoppage of all news from the front caused great anxiety last night in London. Winston Churchill's special shows there is no delay in telegraph transmission. The crowd at the War office stopped late, but received no news. The Morning Leader's expert says:

"Nothing material is to be added to the story of yesterday. Not a word from Buller yesterday, good or bad. We do not think he would have refrained from reporting last night had he had any good news. One thing only do we know, the enemy is at length outmatched in artillery, but his supremacy in rifle fire seems to remain.

"It is unnecessary to make any remarks upon the composition of the staff of the Eighth Division, save that another guards man has been pushed up two steps by the vicious old system, and has, in spite of all that has happened, got a brigade on account of the absurd rule that guardsmen must be commanded by guardsmen, and there are two battalions of guardsmen in this brigade. This rule commends itself to a Secretary of State for War, most of whose relatives are in the Household troops."

The Morning Post's expert says:

"It should be remembered that every British critic shares the hopes of his readers, and will hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable. Comment by German military critics shows that some of the best judges in the world look on Buller's move as a forlorn hope, and think that if he joins hands with White he will have done all that could have been expected."

Lack of Official News.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 23, 4:15 a. m.—General Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The War office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place, and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. General Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate intrenchments, to arrange their artillery, and to concentrate their forces.

Battle to Be Renewed.

The special correspondents on Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed the following day, and hence official and popular anxiety is at high tension.

The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and, as Spencer Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable. Mr. Wilkinson refers to the "cooler judgment of German and Austrian critics," which means that some of the best judges look upon General Buller's enterprise as a forlorn hope, as merely a continual strain of fighting, which may prove too much for the physical energy of the troops engaged.

Not a Question of Pursuit.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert says:

"Even when a battle is won in a single day, as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available. But in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit, but of renewing an attack upon intrenched positions after a day's hard fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Quiet at Other Points.

The British in the other districts in south Africa continue inactive. Lord Methuen's 13,000 men remain behind their works. General French's 4,000 at Rensburg were roused on Sunday by a general alarm that the Boers were attacking, but it turned out that there was no basis for this. General Gatacre is quiescent at Colesberg.

At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of helping General Buller.

The War office has decided not to send the Seventeenth Lancers, Eighth Hussars, and Seventh Dragoons to south Africa, although mobilized. It is understood that Lord Roberts does not see a way to get fodder for the English chargers. More than that, the English cavalry are too heavy for work on the veldt, and Lord Roberts expects to use colonial cavalry instead.

Wauchope's Widow Denies.

The widow of General Wauchope in an open letter hotly denies the stories that the General in any way criticised General Methuen. She says General Wauchope's last mention of General Methuen to her was contained in a letter from the Orange River dated Nov. 29, as follows:

"I expect Methuen will halt at the Modder River for some days before pushing forward. He has had a hard time of it and must be a real gallant soul to shove along as he does."

Lord Wolseley has also issued a denial of the report that the War office is in possession of a letter from General Wauchope, written the night before the battle of Magersfontein, saying it would be the last letter he would write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey orders or surrender his sword.

NEWS OF MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

General Warren Said to Be Still Making Slow Progress, as Boers Hold a Strong Position.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has received the following, dated Jan. 22, 4:15 p. m., from Spearman's Camp:

"General Warren continues pushing, though he is necessarily making slow progress, as the Boers are numerous and strongly intrenched.

"Our infantry are working over parallel ridges, with Lord Dundonald's cavalry lying well out on the left flank and awaiting developments. The Boers contest every inch of the ground.

"This morning General Warren's artillery reopened fire, but the Boers did not reply, and our fire became less hot.

"The naval guns in front here have been quiet. A Boer prisoner who was brought in boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

BOERS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY.

Sunday's Battle Marked by Heavy Rifle Fire and Shelling by the Big Guns.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SPEARMAN'S FARM.—General Sir Redvers Buller's headquarters, Spearman's Farm, Natal, Jan. 22, 8 a. m.—The Boers fought stubbornly throughout the day yesterday. The rifle fire was continuous for some hours, with an occasional shot from a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun and also from artillery.

The artillery is supposed to be the sixteen guns captured by the Boers at Colenso when they defeated General Buller Dec. 15.

The British lost few killed, according to the reports, but many were wounded, though the number is moderate, considering the extent and character of the operations.

The Boer loss is unknown here.

The casualties in General Warren's division on Saturday are given as 279 wounded.

The British attack on Saturday at Potgieter's Drift was merely a demonstration. The naval guns and howitzers of General Buller's column were practically silent Sunday.

At daybreak Sunday General Warren's entire force again engaged the Boers, and continued shelling them from positions already taken. The attack was delivered at three points—on the Boers' right, the center, and the left.

The positions attacked were on a high range of kopjes extending over an area of several miles.

Eventually all the positions were taken except one, which the Boers continued to hold till evening.

The Dublin Fusiliers rushed one strong position at the point of the bayonet, cheering wildly.

Begins a Flank Movement.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, Jan. 22, 9:30 a. m.—Early on Sunday morning General Warren commenced a flanking movement on the extreme left of the Boer position. The infantry advanced at 5 in the morning along the irregular Tabamyama Mountain, which ends at Spionkop. The artillery occupied positions behind and on the plain.

The British carefully worked along the hills until within 1,000 yards of a commanding kopje, on which the Boers were concentrated, concealed behind immense boulders strewn thickly over the hill.

The artillery opened the attack and the batteries worked continuously, pouring tons of shrapnel among the Boers, who devoted their attention to musketry firing on the British infantry.

The Boers stuck to their rocky fastnesses with the greatest tenacity, and at the conclusion of the day the British had only advanced across a few ridges. The Boers apparently have few guns, and they did little damage. Captain Honley of the Dublin Fusileers fell mortally wounded while leading his men to seize a fresh point of vantage.

Sunday's Hard Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's Camp:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. The range is intersected by steep ravines and many approaches difficult of access.

"Today the Boers, who were driven from their trenches yesterday, took cover in dongas and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn. The forces, therefore, commenced the task of driving them out and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. We swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry.

Enemy on the Defensive.

"The enemy were on the defensive almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless.

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left, and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer center. The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. The killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly.

"Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed tomorrow."

SENDS ONLY A CASUALTY LIST.

General Buller Makes No Report to War Office as to Monday's Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Just before midnight the War office issued the following dispatch from General Buller:

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22, 6 p. m.—The following casualties are reported in General Hart's brigade as the results of yesterday fighting:

KILLED.

CAPTAIN RYALL, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men.

WOUNDED.

Second Lieutenant Andrews, Border Regiment.
Captain MacLaughlan, Inniskillings.
Lieutenant Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and seventy-five men.
Missing—Eight men.
Other casualties will be forwarded when received.

The foregoing was all the War office had issued up to midnight. Nothing, therefore, is known here as yet regarding Monday's operations.

BOERS AT RENSBURG ALARMED.

Furious Fire Opened All Along the Line Saturday Evening with No British in Sight.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch, delayed by the censor, from Rensburg, dated Sunday afternoon:

"Last evening at 9 o'clock the Boers began firing furiously all along their main position. Three tiers of rifle fire were visible. The firing lasted three-quarters of an hour. The reason for the alarm is not known here."

Quiet at Sterkstroom.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 22.—Affairs here continue quiet. Tremendous swarms of locusts are passing over the British camp in a northerly direction, and are destroying the grass on the veldt.

Commandant Oliver threatens to detain as prisoners of war any newspaper correspondents captured by his force.

ON THE WESTERN BORDER.

Boers Again Active Around Kimberley, Bombarding Heavily from All Positions.

KIMBERLEY (by heliograph), Wednesday, Jan. 17, via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkly West by Commandant Boithof ordering all British subjects to quit before Jan. 22. Women are being subjected to great insults. The Boers are again active, bombarding heavily from all positions from dawn till 8 a. m., the fire being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

Using a Home-Made Gun.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"A 28-pounder gun, christened 'Long Cecil,' which was manufactured at the De Beers work shops, was tried today, and fired accurately at a range of 8,000 yards."

DURBAN HEARS ANOTHER RUMOR

Statement Reaches the Natal Coast That Dundonald's Men Have Reached Ladysmith.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,500 men. This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance.

LEYDS' MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

Boer European Envoy Says Transvaal Is Willing to Accept the Mediation of Any Neutral Power.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 22.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Transvaal Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe, dictated the following important statement just before leaving here today on a diplomatic mission to Paris and Berlin:

"In view of the new and critical phase into which the war is now entering I send to the people of America a few words on the subject of any eventful proposals in regard to the suspension of hostilities, a desire for which appears to be gaining strength on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Let me say at the outset that I am as confident as ever of the ultimate triumph of our cause. A temporary success of the British arms would merely have the effect of infusing fresh vigor into our men and strengthening their determination to hold out at whatever cost.

Cannot Crush the Boers.

"While the actual fighting strength of both forces is only now about equal, England might even double her army now in south Africa without crushing our powers of resistance.

"But, however resolved to continue the struggle, we have ever been desirous to take advantage of any turn in affairs which might leave the door open to terms of honorable settlement.

"I am grateful to Mr. Stead and that considerable portion of the public, both British and American, who are urging the discontinuance of the war on terms satisfactory to both belligerents.

"Although not a signatory to the peace conference the Transvaal has ever been willing to profit by that portion of The Hague conference which invites friendly interferences on the part of a neutral power. Moreover, indications have not been wanting since the outbreak of hostilities that President Kruger would never bar the door to a resumption of those negotiations which were broken—if not through the bad faith of the British government at least by an unfortunate misunderstanding which friendly conference might at that time have settled.

Independence Insisted On.

"But it is not our place—especially while England is hurrying fresh troops to south Africa—to make the first advances. Past events absolutely preclude such a course, and I am equally confident of the future.

"Yet this does not alter the fact that President Kruger's attitude is and will remain one of conciliation, and that he would be both ready and desirous to treat on any terms which assured the South African Republic that independence so much insisted on in a British statement during an early period of the negotiations."

PRO-BOER RESOLUTION IN IOWA.

Republican Legislator Introduces Measure Asking Vote of Sympathy, but Motion to Table Prevails.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There was a stir in the House today when Carter, Republican, of Sioux, introduced a resolution of sympathy for the Boers. Following a reading by the clerk, Carter moved the adoption of the resolution. Kerr of Grundy seconded the motion. The House was taken somewhat by surprise, and Wilson of Keokuk demanded that the resolution go over. The chair announced that the resolution was before the House, and Hawk of Jasper moved that it be laid on the table. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 57 to 22.

M. DE RODAYS, EDITOR OF PARIS FIGARO.

Count Castellane has sent him two cablegrams demanding retraction of charges against the Count and threatening suit for damages.

COUNT DEMANDS A RETRACTION.

Castellane Cables Editor of Figaro Denouncing Charges as Lies.

SAYS HE DID NOT LOSE.

On His Arrival in New York Denies Alleged Speculations on Paris Bourse.

MAY RESULT IN A DUEL.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 5 a. m.—Count Boni de Castellane sent from New York as soon as he arrived there the following cablegram to M. de Rodays, managing director of Figaro:

"I am informed on board La Bretagne this morning of the calumnies printed in the Paris newspapers and emanating from the Figaro. You will at once print a full and complete retraction, and I will reserve my right on my return to tell you what I think of your dastardly act."

M. de Rodays is staying at Dinard. His deputy promptly telegraphed the Count's statement to his chief, but no response has been received.

Count Boni de Castellane sent a copy of the telegram to M. de Rodays to Arthur Meyer, anti-Semite manager of the Gaulois, with the request that it be given to the other newspapers, 'in order, as the Count said, that they "may properly appreciate the loyalty of a journal which can always be bought by the highest bidder."

Later Castellane sent a second cablegram to M. de Rodays, saying:

"I have just learned of the infamous slander directed against me by you at the instigation of the Dreyfusards. My father has already denied it and has expressed his contempt, to which I join my own. I shall have recourse to the law courts and shall sue you for 100,000 francs damages, of which the poor of Paris will get the benefit."

Figaro Makes Answer.

The Figaro publishes the cablegram and says:

"We disdain his insults, which do not harm us. We shall be delighted to meet him in the law court on condition that the trial be a serious one and that nothing be kept back which would throw the fullest light on the matter. But owing to the professional secrecy of stock brokers there is only one means of clearly establishing the truth, and this means lies in the hands of De Castellane. Let him request the Minister of Finance to send an inspector to inquire of the stock brokers—the Minister of Finance can alone do this at De Castellane's request—and then we shall know positively if De Castellane has been slandered and if he never speculated on the bourse. This is the only course open to De Castellane. Everything else in his cablegrams of threats is what the Americans call a 'bluff.'"

Says Charges Are True.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Joseph Reinach, who was driven out of his seat in Parliament by Count Boni de Castellane and who is charged with being the instigator of the bourse exposure, in an interview tonight denied all responsibility. He said the accusation is not only false but preposterous; that he has not time to lose in such petty schemes, and that his heart is not mean enough to harbor such petty grudges.

At the same time Reinach, who is extremely well informed on inside bourse combinations, affirms emphatically that the stories of Castellane's losses are correct. He says everybody moving within the inside precincts of the speculating world knows Castellane dropped several millions recently.

Contractors Are Not Paid.

Contractors who are building the palace on the Bois de Boulogne in imitation of Marie Antoinette's Trianon at Versailles are said to be still largely unpaid, and likewise those working on the charity bazaar palace, erected at the cost of 1,000,000 francs.

The contractors and architects are said to be unable to get money. One of the most famous curiosity dealers in London has just placed papers in the hands of collectors to recover a large sum. A legal collector named Dabannay, in the Rue Saint Honoré, who is said to represent the largest creditors, who hold claims aggregating enormous sums, has, it is said, been several times on the verge of foreclosing during the last year, but the Castellanes always managed to scrape enough money to pay on account.

Figaro Alone Attacked.

Some astonishment is manifested at the curious insistence of Castellane's family in charging Figaro with the attack. In fact, it was Temps which published the story of the bourse failure first. In the edition of next morning Figaro followed Temps' example, not giving the name, only plain intimations. Simultaneously with Figaro, however, Matin printed the story, the heading boldly reading:

The "Case of Count Castellane," and giving names and figures, yet now the Figaro only is being made responsible.

It is rumored by Boni's enemies that the family, knowing the Temps and Matin have proofs, took care to confine the attack on the Figaro, which is sure to please two contemporaries and insure silence, De Rodays being cordially detested, many Parisians openly hope Boni will kill him in a duel, which is sure to take place when Castellane returns, unless De Rodays and the Figaro succeed in getting hold of all the facts and make a complete exposure.

COLD RECEPTION FOR COUNTESS

Not One of Goulds Meets Castellanes at Wharf—Count in Frenzy of Anger.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Count and Countess de Castellane reached this city early today on the French liner La Bretagne. It proved a dreary home-coming for the little Countess. The revenue cutter brought visitors in plenty for the other passengers, but not one for Countess Anna or her husband.

Little of the pathos of the situation was grasped by Count Castellane. His attention had been called to current reports of alleged disaster on the bourse, and the blood of the Castellanes fairly bubbled at the boiling point.

Waltzing in the center of a ring of interviewers the excited nobleman told how he would return to France, and visit the editor of the Figaro with the awful chastisement of a slap; how the alleged speculations were myths born of malice; that he had never gambled.

Slowly the steamer made its way to the harbor, and still the enraged Count pirouetted and vowed vengeance.

But the little Countess—with her thoughts on home, the home of her birth and girlhood—had slipped away.

For awhile she had stood by the Count's side, dutifully saying "yes" and "no" as he from time to time turned to her for corroboration.

"Anna," the Count would say (pronouncing it "An-naw"), "it is not true, is it, this most vile, terrible, bewildering story of speculation, the bourse—losses—flight—bah."

"No," would answer the Countess, smiling sweetly.

"But, Anna, distraction, listen, they say you ran away from me and that I—O, my mind is wavering—that I found you on this steamer. Speak! Is it? Did I?"

Again the Countess smiled and again the answer "No."

None to Greet Countess.

Then she slipped away out through the crowded saloon, up the promenade deck, and to the forward rail, where she stood alone, her dark eyes fixed on the city ahead. As the steamer slowly approached the dock, crowded with friends of the arriving voyagers, the Countess suddenly drew a tiny lace handkerchief from the pocket of her fur jacket and waved it with all her energy. All the weariness and anxiety vanished from her face.

She fluttered the lace handkerchief above her head until the great steamer slowly swung broadside to the dock.

Then like a flash the Countess dropped her arm. The fingers of her thin hand relaxed and the lace handkerchief fell to the deck. Her head drooped and big tears—real tears—rolled down her cheeks.

The women at the open window were total strangers. In all the great crowd looking up at the steamer's deck the Countess de Castellane saw not one familiar face.

The Castellanes were among the first to go ashore. No member of the Gould family was on the dock to greet the Castellanes. The Count and Countess started for the Waldorf-Astoria. They had no private carriage in which to make the trip, so an ordinary hack was pressed into service.

Later in the day members of the Gould family extended formal courtesies, and calls and flowers and invitations to dinner and the opera were forthcoming, but the whole effect of the home-coming was sadly chilly.

Castellane himself, however, seems to be too volatile to mind anything much or cherish any memories long.

Denies He Gambled.

His denial of the news from Paris charging him with reckless speculations resulting in fabulous losses was almost grotesque in its vehemence.

"Paper, steward. Quick, the paper! I will settle these dastard enemies of mine!" yelled the excited nobleman. "The stories are false. Base calumnies, every one of them. I never speculate. Believe me, I would not know how to speculate if I wanted to. Never once! No, never, never! Have I played the cards? Not once, on my honor as a Castellane. Have I speculated on the bourse? All lies; every one. See, how I answer them." And the excited Count drew pencil and attacked the paper. Two cables he wrote with lightning speed. The first was addressed to M. de Rodays, managing editor of the Figaro, Paris. Cablegram No. 2 was to the Count's friend, M. Meyer, editor of the Gaulois. Then Count Boni returned to his grievances.

Will Slap the Editor.

"Ah, but I will make my treacherous foes suffer. What will I do? Why in fifteen days I will return to Paris. I will see this liar, Rodays. I will fix him. Never fear."

"How fix him, Count?" queried a reporter.

"How? Why I will slap him, and the blow shall fall upon his face. Yes, I will use the cane. Each blow shall leave its mark.

"Ah, but this Rodays is a dog. He will not fight. He cannot fight. No court of honor would permit a duel with this cur. This paper is the most infamous publication in all France. The men associated with him on the editorial staff are just like him. They are all unspeakable. You cannot put too strongly what I think of this creature. Write him down a liar, a thief, and a coward."

The Count said the story that his father had challenged Rodays probably was untrue.

Incidentally the Count denied with emphasis the various reports of extravagance which during the last five years have reached New York from Paris.

Favors French Republic.

He talked of France, complimented President Loubet as a good, well-meaning man, and denied emphatically that he was in favor of a change of government.

"What I want France to be is a good strong republic; the time has not arrived for any other change."

The Count denied that either he or the Countess had in any way participated in the historic demonstration against Loubet at the Auteuil races. He complimented Deroulede as being the most popular man in France, but would discuss that exiled gentleman no further. The Dreyfus matter he dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders and a word.

"I have plenty of property," and the Count smiled in lofty pride. "For example, my two yachts, beautiful, valuable. Why not seize them? Another lie this, that I have sold the yachts. They are mine, awaiting my orders in the harbor of Havre."

The Countess said: "Think of it. I have been away from my girlhood's home for four whole years—and to think that these horrid scandals should cause a shadow to come over our home-coming. It is most regrettable."

About the French people she said: "They are charming people; the women are grace and wit incarnate; the men are most gallant."

Helen Gould Calls.

The first of the Gould family to meet the Count and Countess was Miss Helen. She was in her box at the Bagby concert in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria when the arriving party reached the hotel. Miss Gould was notified and hurried to greet her sister.

CHICAGO CLERGY ON SHELDON IDEA.

Ministers of various Chicago churches in the three sections of the city were interviewed by reporters for THE TRIBUNE yesterday upon these questions:

"What do you think of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's plan to edit the Topeka Capital for a week, testing each piece of news with the query, 'What would Jesus do?'"

"How would you yourself conduct a daily newspaper?"

In their replies the clergymen said they thought the experiment too short for a fair test, thought no man could tell what Jesus would do with each item of news, and said they generally were satisfied with the better class of newspapers as conducted today.

The replies follow:

Modern newspapers cannot and should not, according to my opinion, be conducted on the lines indicated by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in his latest book. I consider it a piece of presumption on the part of any one who attempts to answer the hypothetical question, "What would Jesus have done" under certain conditions. Nobody knows, not even Dr. Sheldon, what Jesus would have done in certain cases, and how Jesus would conduct a newspaper. Any answer to such a hypothetical question can be considered merely as the personal view of the person giving the answer, and has no other value. Dr. Sheldon does not seem to be fully aware of the high standard of most of our modern newspapers. His ideas of daily journalism, as it would be, according to his theories, are thoroughly impractical. A paper that should undertake to publish but a part, and a limited part of the news of the day at that, could scarcely be called a newspaper. Newspapers should have in their columns news from every department of life, so that each reader may find in his paper that which concerns and interests him. The morbidly sensational in reports of crimes and scandals should, I think, be excluded, or, at least, restricted as much as possible, but, I am glad to say that this is already done by most of our large newspapers. As a test the experiment will have no value, because one week is not sufficient for that purpose.

PIECE OF PRESUMPTION.

J. S. STONE,
Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church.

The idea which Mr. Sheldon proposes to follow is an ideal one. There is a considerable part of the news found in the daily papers which does harm. The accounts of prize fights are lowering to the community in that people's minds are working on them. Scandal is not a good thing to read, except in cases where it carries a warning. The fear of publicity works some good, so the idea of leaving out all record of misdoing will not hold strong. I cannot see that the test of one week will show conclusively whether his plan will succeed. The people will patronize the paper for a week to see what Mr. Sheldon is doing with it. I fear, however, that inside of a year an average man who patronized such a paper would take some other sheet to find out the result of that prize fight.

DOUBTS PERMANENT SUCCESS.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
Rector of St. Andrews' Episcopal Church.

The experiment is spread over too short a time to prove anything. The novelty of the plan will cause a large number of persons to buy the paper, and the plan, which seemed a success in the first week, might fail finally.

I confess that I do not clearly understand Mr. Sheldon's idea, although I have read his book and heard him talk. A newspaper is published for the news and ought to provide what the people want, at the same time avoiding anything deleterious to public morals. There is likely to arise a great difference of opinion among various people on just what Jesus would do. But, after all, our foremost dailies cannot be criticised for the news they print. I find little that is objectionable, and when they deal with cases that involve lapses from the moral standard they are careful in the phrasing of the facts. They are careful in their advertising matter, too. I think the function of the press is to reflect human life and to guide it. In this respect I find the editorial pages exceedingly high toned. I don't see how modern newspapers can be improved.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS ALL RIGHT.

SAMUEL FALLOWS,
Bishop of the Missionary Jurisdiction of the West and Northwest of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

I do not believe the Savior would bother himself with running a newspaper, if he were on earth now. The Sheldon plan is a mere chimera, and has little chance of success. Jesus would not concern himself with mundane matters, but would do just as he did when here before. He would help the poor and suffering and preach the gospel to all. He would elevate the people themselves, and the press would follow as a matter of course. The newspapers are great sources of information, but they contain much that mislead the young and unwary.

SHELDON PLAN CHIMERICAL.

THOMAS P. HODNETT,
Pastor of St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church.

I believe that the plan to publish a Christian daily, as it is to be undertaken by Mr. Sheldon, will be a success as an experiment of a week. The novelty of the scheme, the notoriety of the man, the amount of talent he can bring to his service for such an experiment, will tend to make it a success. There could be little hope of an effort that would be permanent and successful at the same time. I get from reading Mr. Sheldon's books the idea that his message is a call to imitate Jesus. This is not the message I think is needed today, and a thing not needed by society cannot succeed. My reason for thinking the message is not needed is this: The effort of the church should not be to lead men back to an imitation of Jesus, but to lead them to grapple with the modern problems in the spirit of Jesus. Mr. Sheldon's remedy is too simple for a complex civilization.

SHELDON PLAN TOO SIMPLE.

ARTEMAS J. HAYNES,
Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

The experiment contemplated is merely a piece of sensationalism that should not be taken seriously. From a practical standpoint no beneficial result is to be expected therefrom. I fully recognize the difficulty of the question of how to improve the character of the daily newspapers. I, for one, am of the opinion that much of the sensational detail of crimes and scandals should be suppressed in the daily press. It should be remembered that many young people, even children, read the papers, and their minds should not be polluted with the disgusting and degrading details of that character. I also think that the papers should not devote so much space to prizefights, because those details encourage brutality and even vice and act as a powerful demoralizing factor. In a general way, however, I believe that the daily papers should report correctly the daily occurrences of all parts of the world, as most of them do in their columns at the present time.

PUBLISH DAILY OCCURRENCES.

EDWARD A. LARRABEE,
Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

A paper run on the plan proposed by Mr. Sheldon might leave out more details in writing up crime and vice. A particular instance would be to leave out the long accounts of prize fights. Any publication would be the better for leaving out pictures and accounts of these battles of the ring. They are demoralizing to young men, and after any prominent "mill" even the youngsters on the streets can be seen imitating the bruisers. I would also say that the instances of depravity revealed in the courts should be used less prominently. I realize that this is all part of current history and finds many readers, but the tendency is to make the accounts attractive and sensational. There are any number of good things going on all of the time, and I would say give them a larger place in the paper. Give the religious bodies more space. Crime should be edited with care, but I wouldn't leave it out altogether. The newspaper must reflect what is doing in the world, but there is no need of its being a cesspool. I have a curiosity to see how Mr. Sheldon will carry on his paper. The experiment will be an interesting one, but it is not a fair test of the practicability of maintaining a paper on these lines. He starts with a plant already in operation and with much good advertising given him. The true test would be to start a paper from the beginning and give it a trial of a year or more at least.

MORE ROOM FOR "GOOD THINGS."

F. A. NOBLE,
Pastor Union Park Congregational Church.

The proposed experiment hardly can be considered a fair test of the principles involved in the question. It takes a larger measure of business sense to conduct a daily newspaper successfully and properly than most preachers possess. One could not tell from one week's trial what the effect would be should the experiment be continued for a longer time. As it is it simply amounts to a clever advertisement. It would be a better test to let Dr. Sheldon run the paper for six months. My ideas in regard to the proper character of a daily paper are not revolutionary, but I would suggest the following: I would state the facts as they are, which the average paper is not careful enough in doing; I would omit, as far as possible, all that is demoralizing, such as scandal reports; I would give more attention to what is going on in the whole religious world, be it Christian, Jewish, or heathen; I would omit all immoral and dishonest advertisements; I would omit a great mass of trifles that simply waste the time of the reader, and, finally, I would curtail the space devoted to sporting news.

PRINT MORE RELIGIOUS NEWS.

R. A. TORREY,
Pastor of Chicago Avenue Independent (Moody's) Church.

I cannot say what I would do did some one give me $1,000,000 and say: "Here, go and publish a newspaper," for I am not a newspaper man. I do not know the first thing about the business, and I believe in every man sticking to his own business. I think the paper will get a large circulation for the week Mr. Sheldon has charge of it, for people all over the country will be interested and will subscribe for the stated six days. After that I believe the circulation will fall off. I cannot give a further opinion, for, as I say, I am not a newspaper man, and beyond reading my paper and being satisfied with it, I could not pretend to judge what a newspaper could do.

SATISFIED WITH HIS PAPER.

CHARLES E. CHENEY,
Bishop Chicago Synod Reformed Episcopal Church.

Whether the experiment would be a permanent success is a question. It is hard to run a newspaper, a church, or a business as if the world were populated entirely by angels. We must take the people as they are. It is an open question how much people should be made acquainted with evil. Publicity prevents crime and misdoing to a certain extent. I do not think Chicago's papers are inclined to give undue prominence to scandals and stories of vicious lives. Mr. Sheldon's ideal is a good one, but as for opening the day's work with compulsory prayer, I doubt the real good, unless the members of the force really desire to pray. As for following out the idea "what would Jesus do?" there would be as many interpretations on that question as there were people considering it.

SEES CONFLICT OF OPINIONS.

J. H. O. SMITH,
Pastor of the Union Christian Church.

SHELDON TALKS OF PLANS

DECLARES HE WILL PRINT NEWS IN CHRISTIAN DAILY.

Does Not Intend Eliminating Sports or Police Reports from Topeka Capital During His Regime—Bishop Vincent Praises Author of "In His Steps" as "Practical Idealist"—New York Ministers Criticise the Idea.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital is attracting attention all over the country. Letters are pouring into the office tonight and telegrams have been received from twenty-one States regarding the venture. Newspapers are wiring for particulars; clergymen send congratulations and news agents want terms.

Mr. Sheldon has been requested by a score of papers to make a signed statement, but this he refuses to do. He simply says he has accepted the offer of the Capital to experiment on an idea which he believes to be a good one. Mr. Sheldon today had a talk with the city editor of the Capital about the local fields. He asked about the police run, local politics, the coming sporting events, the amusements, and many other things. Obtaining the desired information, he went away without saying what he intended to do.

It has been stated that Mr. Sheldon would not print prize fights, crimes, etc. Tonight he said: "I intend to publish all the news, but I will present it in such a way as to be entertaining and interesting without its usual accompaniment of blood curdling details and trash which appeal only to the passions of the reader."

Bishop Vincent on Sheldon.

The Capital will tomorrow morning print a signed statement from Bishop John H. Vincent, in part as follows:

"It is not every eminent man who is honored in his own city. Men of wide reputation are often discounted by too intimate acquaintance. As I travel over this continent I am asked again and again: 'You are from Topeka? What about that man Sheldon of "In His Steps"? How does he stand at home?' It is always a source of great satisfaction to be able to say: 'Sheldon is as he writes. He practices what he preaches. He is universally respected in the town where he is known the best.' If any man is exposed to the 'woe' pronounced upon those of whom all men speak well our friend Sheldon is subject to that peril. His fellow-citizens of all classes and his Christian brethren of all churches do say concerning him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Strong as this statement of the case is, it is not by any means an overstatement.

"Mr. Sheldon is a dreamer. He has a strong, original, and prolific imagination. He is a remarkable dreamer—a genius. Thus endowed he is of necessity an idealist. His specialty is in the direction of philanthropy. While scholars in seminaries are speculating concerning sociological problems Mr. Sheldon is experimenting; and as he dreams of the ideal possibility he puts pen to paper and produces sanctified romance.

He is a Christian Socialist, like Mr. Ford's 'Peter Stirling.' He is a 'practical idealist.' As his standard of life is the Christ who assumed humanity to show man what to be and how to live, he naturally applies his Christian faith and power of idealization to the practical application of Christ and his ideas to the age in which he lives. I have not yet seen any adverse criticism concerning 'In His Steps,' which I have been able fully to approve.

"It was like Mr. Sheldon to dream of an ideal Christian paper, and it is a fortunate thing the proprietor of the Capital consented to give him ample opportunity to make a new experiment in journalism.

"We all look with great interest to the experiment of a week of Christian wisdom and spirit put into the secular journalism of the age."

Preachers Talk of Experiment.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Several ministers were interviewed on the newspaper plans of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., and asked their opinions as to the probable results. The Rev. E. W. Warren said:

"The conception of 'In His Steps' is at best an exaggerated ideal, and to edit a paper along the lines suggested in that work is impossible. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon is going backward instead of forward when he undertakes a project of that kind. Such a policy would have obtained in a paper published in the first century, but assuredly not for one published in the nineteeth century. If the Savior should come on earth today he would adapt himself to present conditions, and his teachings would apply differently to existing conditions, although the principles would, of course, be the same."

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford said: "We are living in an age of abundance and it is right that all things should be treated abundantly. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon cannot conduct the various branches of a newspaper abundantly if he adheres to the strict application of his tenets. Christianity does not mean that man should pray all day. There are other duties and other pleasures that must be performed. It is the same in the publication of a newspaper. A paper has its well defined field, which cannot be narrowed in a way the Rev. Dr. Sheldon may be led to do in attempting to materialize his ideal."

Father Ducey said: "The project is so radically different from modern journalism, and modern journalism holds so much that is good, although in many features it is bad, that Mr. Sheldon's censorship, if followed to the letter, would deprive a newspaper of its conceded field of work. I feel that the attempt will only be ridiculous."

INJURED IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Charles Burroughs Is So Badly Hurt He May Die—Manhole Covers Blown Off, Street Torn Up.

Charles Burroughs, 60 years old and the proprietor of a cigar store at 500 West Madison street, was injured, probably fatally, yesterday afternoon by an explosion under the sidewalk in front of his store. An accumulation of gas caused the explosion. It was followed by explosions in four manholes in Madison street between Loomis and Throop streets.

Several windows in the vicinity were broken, and the detonations were so loud that they could be heard for many blocks.

Much excitement followed the explosions, and several passengers on cars jumped to the street. The cover on the manhole at Throop and Madison streets rose to a height of twenty feet. Pieces of asphalt pavement fell in a shower on men and horses. A teamster had just driven over the hole at Throop street when the explosion took place, and the concussion threw his wagon to one side. One of the covers went to the roof of the Natatorium Building, on the south side of the street, and the plate glass window of the Public Library branch at 510 West Madison street was demolished.

Burroughs had gone under the sidewalk to investigate a leak in a gas pipe, and carried a lighted candle with him. As he stepped out from the basement there was a terrific explosion. The plug from a gaspipe was blown off and struck Burroughs in the eye. The sight was destroyed. Other missiles struck him on the body and head. It is thought he cannot recover.

OWNERS AND MINERS TO CONFER

Operators of Five States Will Meet Workers and Consider Scale at Indianapolis Today.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mine operators of the five States embraced in the interstate agreement—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa—will meet in joint conference tomorrow morning with the miners. Each side will announce members of a joint Scale committee, which will attempt an agreement on a scale.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

WILL ASK SALE OF "L" ROAD.

Zeigler Party to Seek an Order Against the Lake Street Line Soon.

FEDERAL COURT RULING.

Rebuke in Passing on Northwestern's Guaranty of Debenture Bonds.

HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION

William Zeigler, the New York baking powder merchant, ex-Minister to Spain Stewart L. Woodford, and the other original mortgage bondholders of the Lake Street Elevated railroad, are about to take a final step in the four-years' legal fight that has been going on between Mr. Zeigler and the road. They will ask for an order from the United States Court for the sale of the road. Within the next two weeks, or as soon as Judge Grosscup returns to Chicago, a motion to that effect will be made by Mr. Zeigler's attorneys, or the attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, trustee for the mortgage bondholders. It is expected that, in view of last week's decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding the Zeigler bonds valid, the motion will be acted on favorably.

Last week's decision by the federal court, lawyers say, has placed the Lake Street Elevated where it will be compelled either to buy back the $800,000 worth of bonds held by Mr. Zeigler, Mr. Woodford, and others, or, if the action for foreclosure is supported, submit to a sale of the road. Information obtained yesterday was that Mr. Zeigler and the other bondholders will insist on receiving face value for their bonds, and $200,000 back interest, which means that the Lake Street Elevated company will be mulcted of $1,000,000. It is supposed that the owners of the Lake street "L" will pay the price asked rather than have the road sold.

It is not known generally in Chicago that ex-Minister Woodford is with William Zeigler in the fight against the road. The fact is, however, that Mr. Woodford was one of the original underwriters of the road, and, while his interest in the bonds amounts now to but $5,000, he is assisting the New York baking powder man in his fight. The suits are all in the name of William Zeigler, but Mr. Woodford is helping bear the cost.

Scope of the Finding.

The finding of the federal Court of Appeals that the Zeigler and Woodford bonds are valid, according to attorneys, means much more to the Lake Street "L" than appeared at the time the news of the decision was published. Some parts of the decision, like that which declares the Northwestern Elevated company's guarantee of the Lake Street debenture bonds of doubtful value, and probably worthless, never has been printed at all. It is of special interest in view of recent efforts to use the elevated and the Union Loop companies' credits in getting favors for each other.

The Zeigler suit has been pending since January, 1896. When the "L" was being built money was obtained to carry on the construction by selling first mortgage bonds and giving away the stock as a premium. The same method was followed as in the underwriting of the big industrial combines. At the start $1,000 worth of stock was given away for every $1,000 worth of bonds subscribed for.

Before the road was built, however, $1,250 of stock was offered for every $1,000 worth of bonds subscribed. When this offer was made Mr. Zeigler, who was one of the directors, either himself underwrote or secured the underwriting of about $600,000 worth of bonds. Ex-Minister Woodford became interested under the same proposition.

Proposition to Scale.

The elevated syndicate bought the road by getting control of the stock. Almost as soon as they came into possession the former notified the bondholders, who held the first claim on the road, that the road was not worth the $6,500,000 bonds that had been issued to build it, and that they (the bondholders) had better submit to having their interests scaled down 40 cents on the dollar. It was proposed to issue $600 worth of debenture bonds in exchange for every $1,000 worth of first mortgage bonds.

By this plan the holders of the stock were not to lose a cent. The scaling process was to apply to the first mortgage bonds.

As a further inducement to the bondholders for this loss of 40 cents on the dollar, the offer was made to have these debenture bonds guaranteed by the Northwestern Elevated railroad company, which at that time existed on paper. It is this guarantee which the United States Court of Appeals last week declared "probably worthless," and at the best of doubtful value.

Mr. Zeigler, ex-Minister Woodford, and the holders of $1,000,000 worth of the $6,500,000 worth of first mortgage bonds refused to accept the proposition. They declared that they were unable to see any better security for their bonds in the guarantee of the unbuilt Northwestern Elevated company, when the bonds themselves were a first mortgage claim on the Lake Street "L." The holders of the other $5,500,00 bonds agreed to the proposal.

Bill to Foreclose.

A bill to foreclose was filed by Zeigler in January, 1896, on account of default in the payment of interest on the bonds since the preceding January. A majority of the bondholders already had accepted the debenture bonds, and Mr. Zeigler's securities were, in the eyes of the company, left without any value. The debentures were taken principally by Underwood & Green, contractors for the road, and many others were taken in payment for labor and material and passed to various banks. A large number of the original bonds, which the owners had refused to exchange, were bought in the interest of the road itself. Mr. Zeigler's total interest at present is about $800,000, some bonds having been bought by him after the litigation was commenced.

The Company's Contentions.

When Mr. Zeigler began his litigation against the company, the latter retaliated by filing a bill alleging that Mr. Zeigler was, in fact, indebted to the road. Claim was made that Mr. Zeigler, as a director, had bought the original bonds at less than par, and that as a director he could not take the bonds and collect a greater amount than he actually had paid for them.

It was claimed by the company the stock bonus which Mr. Zeigler received for procuring the underwriting of the bonds was void, and he was asked to make an accounting, or, in less legal language, to "pay up." Another reason set forth was that Mr. Zeigler did not pay for the stock at the time but bought it on speculation, and claim was made that this was in conflict with the Illinois constitution, which provides no corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for labor or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which the corporation was organized. It was claimed that a large amount of the subscriptions was made by persons who could not and did not pay in that way.

Still another reason was set forth that even if the Zeigler bonds were valid, since the property of the company was not worth more than 60 per cent of its bonded debt, a court of equity had the power to decree a fair proportion of compensation, without foreclosing, and require Mr. Zeigler to accept.

Farmers' Loan Action.

When Mr. Zeigler began his fight against the company the American Trust and Savings Bank and the Farmers' Loan and Trust company were acting as trustees for the first mortgage bondholders. The former company accepted the company's plan and submitted to the scaling process. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company refused, however, and filed a bill to foreclose. The "L" company met this suit by filing another removing the case from the State court, on the ground that the trust company, being a New York corporation, had not complied with the Illinois statute in making a deposit. The company won this point. A supersedeas was obtained from the Federal Supreme Court, and this case is now pending.

The declaration of the Federal Court of Appeals that the original bonds held by Zeigler, Woodford, and others are void is considered specially important from the rebuke administered in passing on the Northwestern Elevated company's guarantee of the Lake street debenture bonds. This part of the decision is as follows:

While a court of equity will not lend a helping hand to an importunate creditor to exact an inequitable demand, it may be suggested that here we are asked by the corporation (debtor) to compel a minority of the bondholders to scale their bonds and to accept but 60 per cent of the face value of the bonds on the same security now held for their face; the additional guaranty proposed if not ultra vires (beyond the power of) the proposed corporation guarantor, being on the facts disclosed of doubtful value, if not wholly worthless.

Mr. Zeigler's attorneys, Herrick, Allen, Boresen & Martin, had shown in their bill of foreclosure that at the time the company offered to procure the Northwestern "L's" guarantee the company had not built a rod of track and possessed only its franchise and assets and debits of an unknown amount. The decision states:

In addition to this, the stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company, who proposed this scheme and in whose interest we are asked to enforce it, designed to make no sacrifice on their part in placing the company in a position to meet its obligation. If the scheme should be assented to and should prove successful, the bondholders would obtain at least 25 per cent of their debt, which would enure to the benefit of the stockholders. In view of the further fact that, as it is said, the assenting bonds are held and controlled by the directors of the company, we should hesitate to declare that the scheme so abounds with equity that a chancellor should delight to render it his aid and assistance if it were fit for him in any case to exercise the powers of a court of equity for the enforcement of a scheme of reorganization. This, however, is not such a scheme, but the mere proposal of a debtor to its creditors to compromise the debt. Upon the whole, we are of the opinion the complainant's case is without merit, and that its bill should have been dismissed upon the merits.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

TO TAKE PIECE OF CHINA.

COPENHAGEN WRITER HINTS OF AN AMERICAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

Stated in a Dispatch to the London Daily Mail That the United States in Its Negotiations for the Danish West Indies May Conclude to Accept Territory from China and in Turn Transfer It to the Government of Denmark.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 23, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says:

"Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States have during the last few days undergone a new development, inasmuch as the form of compensation has not been suggested or hitherto brought forward.

American Sphere in China.

"With a view of consolidating its interests in the Pacific Ocean the United States holds to the intention of acquiring a sphere of influence in China. Should the United States succeed, Denmark, for the benefit of her newly founded commercial connections in east Asia, would, through concessions on the part of the United States, acquire a valuable equivalent for her western colonies, and an often expressed and much cherished wish in Dano-Russian commercial circles would be fulfilled.

"That a special representative of the United States is at present in Copenhagen is a circumstance which has a close connection with this new development.

"The Danish cruiser Valkyrie, commanded by Prince Valdemar, which has left Saigon, will arrive at Hongkong in a week."

Misses Leiter Enjoy a Hunt.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Calcutta says: "Lady Curzon's sisters, the Misses Leiter, have become great horsewomen, particularly Miss Daisy. They were staying with Sir Bindon Blood, and a short time ago went to Delhi with him for a few days of pig-sticking, one of the most exciting sports in the world. In spite of a strong head wind and other unfavorable conditions, half a dozen boars broke cover, and afforded excellent runs. Daisy Leiter, who carried a spear, rode as hard as any of the men in the party, and led most in the two runs which the party had. Some idea of the going may be estimated when it is stated that Miss Leiter had three upsets, though no serious injuries occurred."

Death of W. E. Tirebuck.

William Edward Tirebuck, author of "Sweetheart Gwen" and other books, is dead of pneumonia.

Queen to Exhibit Sketches.

The Queen and Princess Louise will both have pictures done by their own hands on exhibition at the benefit war fund. Among the Queen's sketches will be one she made at Bath, while the Princess Louise's water color exhibit also includes a sketch by the Prince Consort.

NOT DUE TO BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Death of Young Doctor at Cracow Officially Declared Not to Have Been Caused by the Pest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The death of young Dr. Kostanecki, the laboratory assistant, in Cracow last Thursday, is officially declared not to have been due to bubonic plague, but his family and associate physicians have been quarantined for ten days as a matter of precaution.

TO HAVE BIG FORCE AT KOOSHK.

Report from St. Petersburg That Movement to Afghan Frontier Is Only Beginning.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Post correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphing Monday, says: It is practically certain that when the arrangements of sending Russian troops to the Afghan frontier, of which the departure of a composite battalion was the first outward sign, are completed in the course of a few weeks the garrison at Kooshk will have been increased by about 4,000 men, exclusive of non-combatants.

Three batteries of artillery, several siege guns, and for the time of the year an unusual amount of stores and forage are now finding their way across the Caspian, doubtless for the use of the brigade above mentioned.

The dispatch of the siege guns seems to explain the rumors current of making preparations in the Kieff district to send artillery east.

WAR ON THE JESUITS.

OPENING BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIESTS.

Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet's Crusade Begins with the Trial of Twelve Assumptionist Fathers, Who Are Charged with Evading the Laws of France and with Aiding the Conspiracy of the Royalists to Overthrow the Republic.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The opening battle between the government and the religious orders commenced today. The government has decided to crush out the religious communities on the ground that they are involved with the Royalist and Monarchical parties, and twelve Assumptionist fathers were cited to appear before the Correctional Court at 11 o'clock today.

After chanting a credo the fathers were placed in an omnibus and conducted to the court. Fathers Picard, Saugrain, and Bailly were their leaders.

Severe Opening Statement.

The Procurator of the Republic, M. Bulot, was severe in his opening address to the court. He reproached the priests for pretending that they did not own the property of the convent building, thus defrauding the tax collector. He declared they acted as a propaganda of reactionary doctrines against the government, that they tore children of the poor from their families, that the order, while professing poverty, was in fact excessively rich. The Procurator indignantly described how the Assumptionists deformed the minds of the young by teaching the precepts of the Jesuits, and scored the Assumptionist fathers for engaging in the political campaign instituted by the anti-republican groups against the government.

Exist Without Authority.

He declared that for half a century the Assumptionist fathers had existed in France without authority from either the government or the Vatican, and that the order was sustained solely as a vehicle to amass property without paying taxes and as a nucleus for Royalist groups.

Father Adeodat replied in defense of the priests, denying the statements made by the Procurator. He claimed that the basis of the whole prosecution was a song written by an Assumptionist attacking Labori.

Sold to the Railways.

Minister of War Gallifet announced in the Chamber of Deputies today the cession by the War office of two abandoned military parks to the Northern railway company. Jules Lasies, the Socialist Deputy from Gers, protested vehemently on the ground that the railway company was controlled by the Rothschilds, and he accused the government of playing into the hands of the Jews.

New Uniforms for the Guard.

An amusing discussion was started in the Chamber of Deputies today over the question of new uniforms for the guards at the Louvre Musée. Deputy Clovis Hugues declared that the guards at the Louvre had not had a suit of clothes for a year and a half. He did not mean to insinuate, he said, that the guards were walking about in the costume of an Apollo du Belvidere, but insisted their pantaloons were decidedly threadbare. Amidst boisterous hilarity the government promised to redress the guards.

Eiffel Tower to Remain.

Despite the protestations of several Deputies, the Chamber also voted to permit the Eiffel tower to remain during the exposition.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON THE WAR

Catholic Primate of England Declares the Boers Forced the Conflict on Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—La Liberte prints an interview today with Cardinal Vaughan of England on the war. The Cardinal says: "The war is a defensive one, forced upon us by the invasion of British territory by Transvaalians and their annexation of British territory by the Transvaal."

The Cardinal declares it his duty to give his opinion of the war in which many Catholic officers are serving. He declares it has been shown that the Boer leaders have always wanted to establish Dutch supremacy in south Africa and that the ultimatum sent to England made this fact clear. He paid a high tribute to English rule. Relative to the Catholics of England, who he affirmed enjoyed full liberty in the exercise of their religion, he said that sectarianism never entered the island. The Cardinal also said mischievously that England knew as much about liberty and perhaps more than France.

TO ALTER DREIBUND IDEA

ITALY MAY PROPOSE A TRIPLE CUSTOMS UNION.

Stated in Political Circles in Rome That Before the Expiration of the Present Agreement the Italian Government Will Suggest the Addition of a New Clause Providing a Commercial as Well as Military Force to the Treaty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Jan. 22.—It is stated in political circles that before the expiration of the present agreement between the powers parties to the dreibund Italy expects to propose an added clause providing for a commercial treaty constituting a vast customs union between Italy, Germany, and Austria. This idea is in line with the tentative proposal advanced some months ago by Count Golichowsky, the Austrian statesman, although not so radical.

Italian Interests in America.

The Giorno's correspondent in New York in a dispatch today states that the Italian Immigration bureau on Ellis Island, which the American government has abolished, has now been reorganized by the Italian consulate and that in the future it will become a more useful institution, because it will have its hands free.

The dispatch adds that Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, has succeeded in persuading several prominent Senators and Congressmen to favor a bill for the protection of foreign subjects residing in the United States, proposed by President McKinley in his annual message, but nevertheless the bill will not become a law.

Italy and Argentina.

Upon learning that the government of the Argentine Republic in South America had introduced the study of the Italian language in the public schools, making it compulsory, the Italian government in return will adopt a similar provision requiring the teaching of the Spanish language in the public schools of this kingdom.

This international incident is referred to here as significant of the close relation between Italy and Argentina. The emigration of Italians to the South American republic now amounts to nearly 40,000, and of the 2,000,000 white population of the republic nearly one-fourth are Italians.

Ravages of the Influenza.

The influenza epidemic is now at its height in Italy. The disease has invaded every rank of society, and is rapidly gaining ground in Rome. The epidemic is just now most severely felt in Turin, where hundreds of letter carriers, street car conductors, telegraph messengers, and telephone girls have been attacked, and in consequence business is being carried on under the most extreme difficulties.

Heavy Rains Over Italy.

Heavy rains have compelled the suspension of farming operations in Piedmont, Venetian, Emilia, March, and Umbria Provinces, and also in the southern Adriatic regions. Wheat is promising. The olive crops of Tuscany have been completed, and the orange and lemon crops of Sicily are progressing.

Palizzola Growing Insane.

Palizzola, the imprisoned Mafia leader, shows signs of insanity. He is frequently heard in loud soliloquies, and daily manifests increasing mental depression. Members of his family who have applied for an interview, alleging urgent business, have been refused by the Procurator General.

Ristori Named as Chairman.

Adelaide Ristori has been appointed chairman of the theatrical congress which is soon to assemble in Rome.

SAYS SULTAN RUINED TURKEY.

Mahmud Pasha Writes a Letter to His Brother-in-Law Charging Him with Spoliation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Mahmud Pasha has addressed a letter to the Sultan, the outlines of which have already been cabled. He reproaches the Sultan with incompetency, declares the Ministers corrupt, and pictures the miserable state of the public finances. He declares that the Sultan is the author of the ruin of Turkey, that he is robbing the country of millions, and that he invented the stories of the Pasha's attempt to assassinate him to prevent damaging disclosures. Mahmud closes by saying that he is willing to sacrifice himself to save his country, but that he knows even his sacrifice would be unavailing.

C. Page Bryan at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—C. Page Bryan, the United States Minister, has arrived here on board the British steamer Thames, which sailed from Southampton, Jan. 16.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAM

KAISER ASKS NEARLY $200,000,000 FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

Proposed New Bill Will Probably Reach the Reichstag This Week—Radical Plan for a Redistribution of the Landtag Seats Fails of Adoption—Says United States Favors Von Buelow's Idea for an International Naval Conference.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The naval bill, which will probably reach the Reichstag this week, it is reported proposes a 770,000,000 marks loan ($192,000,000), and gradually increasing annual naval expeditures from 170,000,000 marks ($42,000,000) in 1900 to 323,000,000 marks ($80,000,000) in 1916. From these figures the magnitude of the Kaiser's naval program may be appreciated. The original program, to which the Reichstag assented on April 10, 1898, involved a total expenditure of $200,000,000, to be distributed over a number of years. Now the Kaiser asks a loan amounting to nearly as much more and annual expenditures ranging from $42,000,000 to $80,000,000 additional.

Old Law to Stand.

The Radicals and Liberals, who demand a redistribution of the Landtag electoral districts according to population, did not receive the Centrist support in the Landtag today, and accordingly failed. This leaves in vogue the system which Bismarck forty years ago pronounced as miserable.

Well informed circles do not anticipate that Count von Bülow's suggestion for an international naval conference will bear fruit before the close of the present war. Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador, in an interview today said: "The United States has always favored the broadest construction of neutrality rights and has made various efforts to exempt all private property of belligerents not contraband from seizure at sea as on land, especially as advocated in 1856 at Paris and at The Hague. We are ready to discuss the subject again with the powers at the proper time."

Kaiser Talks on the War.

It is stated that while receiving the Presidents of the Reichstag and the Landtag the Kaiser praised the Boer policy of relying wholly upon the rifles. Further, in discussing the war, it is reported he regretted the heavy losses of English officers and disapproved the chauvinism of a large portion of the German press, indorsing Bismarck's observation, "We have to pay for the windows, our press smashes."

Seizure of the Marie.

The seizure of the German bark Marie has not disturbed English-German relations. The examination of the vessel's papers disclosed the fact that the flour carried was mainly for the English army.

The Foreign office has sharply disapproved the attempt of certain papers to magnify the incident.

Further seizures are regarded as not improbable, but now that the principles have been established, according to which the cases will be settled, no uneasiness is felt on this score.

TO REMODEL THE ELYSEE.

Executive Palace in Paris to Be Made Over Before the Exposition Opens.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The plans for the embellishment of the Elysée Palace have been definitely accepted. M. Chancel, the architect intrusted with the work, will begin active operations next week.

The entrance is to be changed, a magnificent new gate erected in the Avenue Gabriel, facing the Champs Elysées, and a new avenue will be opened.

The interior of the palace has been untouched since the days of the empire. Now it will be completely restored. The great fête hall, temporarily enlarged for the last exposition, will be entirely done over.

M. Chancel has promised President Loubet to have the improvements finished for the opening of the exposition fête on April 14.

The money to be used in the Elysée improvements is derived from the death tax imposed on Baroness Hirsch's estate, amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

Ambassador White Entertains.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Ambassador White entertained at dinner today the Belgian Premier, M. Beernaert. Many members of the diplomatic corps were invited to meet the guest of the occasion. Mr. White has also given a dinner for former Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Recommends Automatic Couplers.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British Royal commission, appointed to inquire into the cause of railway accidents, recommends the compulsory use of automatic couplings.

TELLS OF RUSSIA'S PLAN.

VIENNA PAPER FORECASTS CZAR'S POLICY TOWARD INDIA.

Freie Presse Prints an Article from Calcutta Stating That When the Ameer of Afghanistan Dies the Russians Will Seize Herat While Great Britain Will Occupy Quetta—Russia Will Have Strategic Advantage by Seizing the Persian Gulf.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—A communication from Calcutta, published in tonight's Freie Presse, contains one statement that throws a possible light on Russia's endeavors to obtain a footing on the Persian Gulf. The article states:

"In India the belief is general that as soon as the Ameer of Afghanistan dies Russia will take possession of Herat and all that region north of the Hindu Kush Mountains known as Afghanistan and Turkestan, and that England will march at once to Kabool and also seize Kandahar, or, better still, Quetta, which is on the Beluchistan border, and establish the western India defense line from Quetta in a broad curve by way of Kandahar and Kabool to Peshawar, in northern India.

One Menace to England.

"With such a border line established England could feel secure, if one single possibility could be removed, and that is Russia's securing a place on the Persian Gulf. If she secured such a place, however, Russia could sail around England's line of defense, and if she should choose, for example, to suddenly seize Kurrachee at the mouth of the Indus she could cut off Quetta from all communication with the center of the empire.

Value of Persian Gulf.

"One need not agree with the Indian belief to the extent of thinking Russia will remain contentedly in Herat while England possesses herself of Kabool in order to credit the statement. Russia has not been blind to the strategic value of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman as a point of attack on India during her persistent scheming to obtain possession of Persia.

BOHEMIA'S STRIKE IS GENERAL.

Sixty Thousand Coal Miners Are Idle, Public Schools Closed, and Electric Railways Shut Down.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The strike in Bohemian and Moravian coal fields became general today. Over 60,000 miners are now out, making the strike the largest Austria has ever known. Public sympathy is with the miners in their demands for an eight-hour day and a raise in their miserable wages, but nevertheless great uneasiness is being felt as to how the empire is going to manage without coal.

The schools were closed in Prague today and the electric cars had to be drawn by horses, owing to the lack of fuel.

The miners are said to have funds sufficient for four wees' idleness, but Vienna has coal enough for only eight days, so the prospect is not a cheery one.

ROUMANIAN CABINET CHANGES.

George Cantacuzene Retires as Minister of the Interior but Retains the Premiership.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—From Bucharest tonight comes the news that M. George Cantacuzene, Minister President and Minister of the Interior of the Roumanian Cabinet, having asked some weeks ago to be released from the latter office, owing to weakened health, King Charles yesterday signed a decree granting his request.

M. Cantacuzene remains as Minister President without a portfolio. Former Minister of Finance General Manco becomes Minister of the Interior, former Minister of Education, M. Take Jonesco Minister of Finance, former Minister of Public Works Dr. Istrati Minister of Education, and Deputy Gradisteanu Minister of Public Works.

Count Von Arnim's Trial Begins.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Today at Stettin began the trial of Count von Arnim, son of Bismarck's old enemy, and of a number of Stettin and Berlin financiers, charged with fraudulent practices in connection with the failure of the Pomeranian National Hypothekbank, the amount involved being about 3,500,000 marks.

Frederick Moore Case Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court has begun the hearing in the case of Frederick Moore, accused of embezzling $53,000 from the National Bank of Commerce of Boston. The case will be continued tomorrow.

TAKE THE TOWN OF TAAL

AMERICANS DEFEAT A FORCE OF EIGHT HUNDRED FILIPINOS.

Major Johnson Executes a Movement in the Province of Batangas Which Calls for Praise from General Otis—Insurgents Lose Two of Their Four Cannon—Casualties to the United States Troops Only Two Wounded—Fourteen Cases of the Plague.

MANILA, Jan. 22, 5:45 p. m.—Two companies of the Forty-sixth Infantry, under Major Johnson, and three companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, commanded by Major Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, Province of Batangas, on Saturday, taking the town. The United States gunboat Marietta shelled the place.

The insurgents had four cannon, two of which were captured.

Two Americans were wounded, and ten insurgent dead were found on the field.

The plague statistics now show a total of fourteen cases and eleven deaths.

General Otis Reports Operations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—General Otis informs the War department of the recent military operations in the Philippines in the following dispatch:

MANILA, Jan. 21.—Major Johnson, commanding battalion Forty-sixth Infantry, Wheaton's brigade, reports from Lemery 18th and 20th inst. drove enemy through Balayang eastward morning; 18th, capturing one canteen rifles, one field piece; few hours later, through Calaca, captured four prisoners, four horses, and equipments, six rifles, killed three insurgents.

Advanced toward Lemery that afternoon, captured enemy's outpost, three men, six horses; advanced on Lemery 5 o'clock p. m., enemy strongly intrenched; sent by navy gunboat to Batangas for assistance, when three companies Muir's battalion, Thirty-eighth, sent to Taal, insurgent headquarters.

Johnson drove enemy through Lemery on Taal, where he attacked southern portion of city and Muir northern portion; enemy dispersed, retreating in many directions; Johnson's casualties one man killed, one seriously, and two slightly wounded, four field pieces and quantity rifles captured.

This movement of Johnson's was ably conducted and important in results.

Enemy reported in large force and heavily intrenched at and near Santa Cruse, Laguna de Bay. Schwan swinging his troops on that point, his left, at town of Bay, few miles east Calamba; his right consisting of cavalry at city of Tayabas.

OTIS.

Wheeler Sails Tomorrow.

The War department received a cablegram from General Otis today stating that General Wheeler will sail from Manila on Wednesday on the transport Warren for the United States, by way of Guam and Honolulu.

DEATHS OF THE FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis Reports to the War Department His Additional List of Casualties.

General Otis reported to the War department at Washington the following additional list of casualties:

BARKER, EVERITT, Company ... Infantry; variola; Dec. 31.
BARKLA, CLARENCE, Company ... Twenty-seventh Infantry; ... Dec. 12.
BOTTORFF, JOHN C., ... third Infantry; dysentery.
BRADY, WILLIAM, Company ... Infantry; dysentery; Jan. 11.
CRISPI, JOSEPH, musician, ... A, Seventeenth Infantry; found in R... ane Bautista, Luzon, covered with wounds; Jan. 6.
GATEWOOD, GEORGE, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry; rupture of aortic aneurism; Jan. 15.
GOODLING, JOHN, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; variola; Dec. 28.
HARRIS, WALTER, Company E, Fortieth Infantry; pneumonia; Jan. 17.
HOUSE, FRANK, Company F, Fourth Infantry; chronic diarrhea; Jan. 14.
McQUADE, WILLIAM, sergeant, Company C, Third Artillery; dysentery; Jan. 17.
MADDEN, PETER, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry; wounds in action; Jan. 12.
MILLS, ROBERT, corporal, Troop E, Eleventh Cavalry; tuberculosis; Jan. 16.
ROSS, JAMES, Company E, Thirty-fifth Infantry; dysentery; Jan. 16.
SINGLEMAN, CHARLES, Troop G, Eleventh Cavalry; wounds in action; Jan. 18.
SISK, WILLIAM B, Company F, Thirty-third Infantry; variola; Jan. 13.

DUKE OF TECK SUFFERED LONG.

Cause of His Death Said to Be Paralysis —Was Invalid Since His Wife Died.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It develops today that the death of the Duke of Teck was due to a paralytic stroke instead of influenza. The funeral will be at Windsor on Thursday, and the interment in the royal vaults below the Albert Memorial Chapel, beside the remains of the late Duchess.

Had Been Suffering Long.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Teck's death, regardless of the rumor that it was a case of self-destruction, is in the nature of a happy release. Ever since he lost his wife he has been demented and kept under constant surveillance. At times he was violent, so that the Duchess of York, who visited him regularly at White Lodge, was often of late prevented from seeing him.

He was always a man prone to sudden and violent anger, and long before he broke down specialists had pronounced him to be suffering from brain affections, and predicted eventual dementia unless he lived with extreme care, avoiding all excitement. This the Duke was unable to do, and in society he gave occasionally such painful displays of temper that he was more dreaded than welcomed, although, if nothing happened to provoke him, he was a charming companion, but the slightest oversight on the part of a servant or guest called forth a torrent of abuse, only partly intelligible, as it was a mixture of German and broken English. The storm would pass off as rapidly as it rose, the Duke suddenly becoming almost as gracious as if nothing had happened.

Wife's Death the Last Blow.

His wife's death was the last thing needed to overthrow his ill-balanced mind, and he made a desperate effort with a razor the day of the funeral to destroy himself. Since then he never was without a keeper in immediate attendance and another in reserve. In his lucid intervals he passed the time going over objects in the house associated with his wife. He was also devotedly attached to the Duchess of York, who had far more control over him than his sons. The Duke lived on an allowance provided by the Duke of York and his eldest son, Prince Adolphus, who got a large fortune with his wife, the daughter of the late Duke of Westminster.

DEFENDS FATHER'S MEMORY.

Zola Declares That Accusation Dossier Made in 1898 Has Been Tampered With.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Emile Zola gives in the Aurore this morning the first installment of the results of his inquiry into the charges made by the Petit Journal in May and July, 1898, against his father, M. François Zola.

He declares that he ascertained that the dossier had been communicated to the notorious Colonel Henry in March, 1898, and he insinuates that it was tampered with, because now, while he has found one of two letters of Colonel Combes, containing the accusations, the first letter and the eight documents referred to in the second letter are missing.

The Talk of the Town

is the unprecedented importation of 109,933 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry in 1899, or 72,455 more than any other brand, accounted for by the maintenance of the highest standard of quality. Their 1896 vintage now imported is exceptionally fine.

BRITISH MOVE WITH CAUTION.

(Continued from first page.)

partment will definitely refuse to accept the license money due on claims for the current year tendered in behalf of the absentee uitlanders. It is a matter of common knowledge that all sorts of obstacles are placed in the way of companies.

The proposal to remove the British prisoners to the Irene estate on account of bad water at the Waterval Camp is still in abeyance.

Madras Infantry to Move.

CALCUTTA (Monday)—The Ninth and Twelfth Madras Infantry have been ordered to proceed to Colombo and Singapore respectively, arriving about Feb. 10. Their presence will enable the British regiment at each place to be withdrawn for the mobilization of the Eighth Division.

Gambling Charges at Odessa.

ODESSA (Wednesday)—In connection with the bribery scandals recently the subject of inquiry by court-martial here it is announced that sittings of the court will shortly be resumed for the purpose of investigating further allegations of corruption which appear to be rife to an extraordinary extent among the officials of even high military rank. On the 19th a whole batch of subordinate officials of the recruiting department of the Odessa division will undergo court-martial for bribery and venality. The principal defendant at present is Captain Yershoff, who until lately was Secretary of the department.

Conditions at Oporto.

OPORTO (Sunday)—Last week there was one case of plague, ending fatally. The total number of cases is now 296, and 108 deaths.

Australian Premiers to Confer.

MELBOURNE (Sunday)—Premier McLean of Victoria and Premier Holder of South Australia are leaving to attend the Premiers' conference at Sydney to arrange for a delegation to England in support of the commonwealth bill. Mr. Forrest, the Premier of Western Australia, will also be present, and the hope is expressed that the conference will appoint all delegates jointly and thus substitute federal for provincial action.

The bill is based on the will of an enormous majority as expressed in mass vote of five colonies, and any serious alterations would involve the resubmission to a vote of the people, causing an enormous expense, great delay, and much undesirable agitation, disturbance, and excitement. The other business of the conference is to consider the manner of appointment of State Governors and where the seat of the federal government is to be.

Proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph company to lay a cable from the Cape to Australia, to reduce the tariff under certain conditions, precautions against the bubonic plague, the settlement of New Guinea, and other matters will also be gone over.

SLIGO IRISH ARE DEFIANT.

United League Meeting Held Contrary to Orders and Gerald Balfour Dared to Prosecute the Promoters.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The United Irish league meeting summoned at Sligo to denounce the government practice of using exclusively Protestant juries in trying nationalist offenders was prohibited by the government.

But in defiance of the proclamation the meeting was held in the town hall at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, was dared to prosecute the promoters.

William O'Brien, founder of the United Irish league, addressed the meeting.

Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry for the yacht, camping party, summer hotel, fishing party, mountain, seashore, or the picnic.

REINACH AND GOHIER QUARREL.

French Writers in Bitter War of Words Over Outcome of Dreyfus Case and the Army.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Urbain Gohier and Joseph Reinach are having a bitter war of words.

Reinach attacks Gohier for abusing the army, and Gohier retaliates by saying that Reinach wants to get back his uniform now that the rich Jew is pardoned.

The receptions and fêtes being given to Prince Waldemar of Denmark in French Indo-China has given rise to the rumor that Denmark wants a share in China.

The French government declares that the Prince's visit is purely commercial.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont have arrived from Bristol. The Duchess looks pale and sad.

PAUNCEFOTE WILL STAY.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR WILL SERVE BEYOND USUAL PERIOD.

Passed Age Limit Two Years Ago, but Is Still Fully Able to Continue—Representative Caldwell of Illinois Says His State Is in Favor of Interoceanic Canal Under Absolute Control of United States—Discuss Direct Vote for Electing Senators.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.

Lord Pauncefote Likely to Stay as Ambassador.

On account of trouble in the Transvaal and other complications arising out of the Boer war, Lord Pauncefote, England's Ambassador to this country, will probably be retained here, although for two years he has been past the age limit, and the extension of term specially granted him has about expired. Lord Pauncefote is unquestionably one of Great Britain's ablest diplomats, and in these uncertain times it is deemed wise by that country to keep a representative at this important post who would be able to cope with any difficulty that might arise. An attaché of the British Embassy said today:

"We have no official knowledge that the Ambassador is to be recalled the 1st of May. Two years ago he reached his 70th birthday, the age at which Ambassadors are usually retired. The time limit has been extended two years, and there is no reason why this extension should not continue. Germany's Ambassador to England is 78 years old, Baron de Staal, at London, is 80 years old, while Russia's representatives have no limitation as to age, and are kept at their posts as long as they are fully capable of representing their country. Lord Pauncefote likes this country and is not anxious to be recalled."

Two years ago Sir Thomas Saunderson was appointed to succeed Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador to the United States, but his appointment was not to go into effect until May, 1900. The possibilities now are the present Ambassador may continue in office, as conditions are such his experience here may be needed. There is a movement on foot among foreign powers to do away with the limitation of age, making the tenure of office depend solely on a man's capabilities.

Senator Depew and Miss Paulding entertained at dinner this evening Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Allison, Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, Representative Chanler, General Corbin, General and Mrs. A. E. Bates, the Rev. and Mrs. MacKay-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie of New York, Miss Maud Pauncefote, Miss Hay, Miss Kean, Miss Root, Miss Patton, Miss Hegeman, Lieutenant Bellaire, and J. B. Henderson Jr.

Says Illinois Is for Independent Canal Policy.

"The inhabitants of the district I represent," said Representative Caldwell, "as well as of the whole State of Illinois, and, for that matter, of the entire Mississippi Valley, have taken for a number of years and are taking now a deep interest in a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In my opinion it is and should be kept a distinctively American question. In my opinion we should resent any suggestion even on the part of England or Germany in regard to where such a canal should be located and whether it should be fortified or not.

"I favor the acquisition by this government of the right of way along such a route as our engineers may suggest and the construction thereon by this government as a government of such a canal as we desire and need, and its fortification by this government without asking England, Germany, or any other nation.

"We need such a canal both for commercial purposes and for use in time of war, and we have a right to construct it and should do so to give notice to all foreign nations for all time that we insist on the Monroe doctrine and will defend it.

"I will vote for a reasonable appropriation to enable this government to acquire right of way, construct, own, and operate such a canal."

Miss Wilson has not been so seriously indisposed as rumored. She is still suffering from languor and occasional heart trouble, but is gradually resuming her social obligations. She attends dinners, receptions, and luncheons whenever she feels able, and is looking forward to receiving at the judicial reception on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Gage is the only one of the original Cabinet circle of the present administration who is really strong and who thoroughly enjoys the responsibilities and duties of her social position.

Direct Vote for Senators Again Being Discussed.

Before the winter is over the House will again be called upon to pass upon the question of electing Senators by the direct vote of the people. Today the House committee made a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Representative Corliss proposing an amendment to the constitution permitting the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. In its report the committee says:

"It is evident from an examination of the constitution that it was the original intention to leave to the citizens of each State the right to determine when, where, and in what manner the election of Senators should be held, and the exception and restriction to the Legislatures were the result of a compromise and contrary to the judgment of the great constitutional lawyers and members of Congress, including Hamilton and Jefferson, through whose wisdom and genius this marvelous instrument was conceived."

A bill of this character has already been adopted by the lower branch of Congress at three different sessions, but the bill was smothered to death in a Senate committee. Representative Corliss says he will take up his measure at the earliest opportunity. It is almost certain to pass the House. In the Senate there is a strong sentiment against it, notwithstanding petitions from a number of State Legislatures have been received praying for legislation of this character.

"No arrangements have as yet been made for taking up the Nicaraguan canal bill," said Representative Hepburn of Iowa. "I believe, however, it will be considered by the House within the next two or three weeks."

David Jayne Hill Is Choice of Columbian Faculty.

It is probable that David Jayne Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, will be asked to fill the chair of President of the Columbian University, the resignation of President B. L. Whitman having been accepted for June 1. The faculty of the university is greatly interested in the subject and anxious to have the chair offered to Secretary Hill. There is no one yet mentioned who could fill the place so well. He is a graduate from Bucknell University, Pennsylvania, and took the degrees of M. A. and of LL. D. He afterwards studied at Berlin and Paris.

He was the President of Bucknell University in 1879, filled the chair there until 1888, when he became the President of the University of Rochester, remaining in that position until 1896. He then resigned and spent nearly three years in the study of public law of Europe.

Assistant Secretary Hill is a finished, eloquent speaker and writer, being the author of a life of Washington Irving, life of William Cullen Bryant, "Elements of Rhetoric," "Elements of Physiology," "Social Influence of Christianity," "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism," "Genetic Philosophy," "International Justice," and "A Primer of Finance."

Secretary Hill said today: "I have simply heard the matter mentioned, but have not been consulted, and can therefore say nothing more than that I am mindful of the great compliment pa'd me."

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengemuller gave a dinner party this evening to Miss Lilian Pauncefote and her fiancé, Mr. Robert Bromley. The embassy was adorned with orchids, roses, lilies of the valley, palms, and all manner of beautiful flowers. The guests were: Miss Pauncefote, Mme. Cassini, Mrs. Thoron, Miss Warder, Miss Florence Boardman, Miss Kennedy, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Gerry of Baltimore, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Storey, Mr. Humphreys-Owen, Herr von Bohlen, Mr. Thoron, Count Tarnowski, and Baron von Herman.

Demand for Hospital Stewards in Philippines.

There continues to be a great demand for hospital stewards in the Philippines. The transport Tartar, which sailed from San Francisco on Jan. 11, carried fifty-eight men of the hospital corps, who will be assigned to duty in the Philippines. Among them were one hospital steward of the regular army, one hospital steward of volunteers, and four acting hospital stewards. The Medical department of the army is regularly sending enlisted men to Manila.

When men are enlisted in the hospital corps they receive from one to two months' instruction at either the school of application at Washington Barracks or at Angel Island. It is proposed to send 150 hospital corps men to Manila on the hospital ship Missouri when it sails from San Francisco. It is now en route from Manila to San Francisco and is due at the latter place about Jan. 31.

To secure this number of men it will be necessary to withdraw recruits from instruction at the schools of application, whether they have received a requisite amount of training or not. The time required for this training depends upon the aptitude of the recruits for the service.

Moses C. Thomas was today appointed postmaster at Homer, Ill., which will settle the bitter fight in progress over this office for several months.

Post Gardens to Be Again Cultivated.

Agricultural work at Western army posts, somewhat neglected during the late war, will be resumed. When the time shall have arrived for beginning the season's farming an officer will be designated at each military post where public lands are available to take charge of the management and cultivation of the post garden, and to this end a suitable detail will be furnished from the garrison of not exceeding 2 per cent of the maximum strength of the command, except that this may be increased by special fatigue parties to plant and save crops in emergencies and in the harvest season.

Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Perry Heath gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith. Other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, and the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu.

Iowa Pleased with Rural Postal Delivery.

"We are having no trouble in our section of the country about rural free delivery," said General Hull of Iowa today. "As yet it has not interfered with the fourth-class postmasters, but has been established in sections where it was not necessary to abolish postoffices. It is popular with the farmers and they are bound to have it. Any one who stands in the way of the extension of this service will be run down by the farmers. They like the idea of having their mail delivered at their doors, and it means they send and receive twice as many letters. Before many years have elapsed this service will be extended over all the rural sections of the country."

Captain A. S. Frost to Rank as Major in Pay Corps.

Captain Alfred S. Frost of the Twenty-second Infantry, who made such a brilliant record in the Philippines as Colonel of the First South Dakota Volunteers, was nominated today for the vacancy as Major in the pay corps. When the South Dakota regiment was mustered out the Colonel sought active service again, and his work in the islands entitled him to rapid promotion.

Unfortunately a medical examination developed the fact that he could not stand the strain of active service. Rather than do desk work Captain Frost decided to retire for disability. As soon as he is confirmed as a Major and paymaster he will be retired on the post of a medical board, this promotion being all that can be given at this time under the law.

Captain Frost is an Illinois man, who entered the army as a private soldier in 1881, and worked his way to the command of a company. He will probably practice law in Chicago, and as a preliminary step was admitted to practice today in the United States Supreme Court.

Plan to Examine International Water Boundaries.

Senator Platt of New York today introduced a resolution authorizing the President to invite Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to examine and report upon the diversion of the waters that are the boundaries of the two countries. The commission will consist of eight members, four from each country, and their duty will be to report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean.

The commission will also report upon the effect of these waters on the shores and the structures erected there, and the interests of navigation by reason of the diversion of waters from their natural flow and the necessary measures to regulate these diversions.

Authority is given to employ surveyors and experts needed, and $25,000 is appropriated for the expenses.

Secretary Gage today sent a communication to the House giving the estimates for defraying the expenses of collecting the customs receipts for the ensuing fiscal year. He estimates the cost at Chicago will be $156,882; Peoria, $1,225; Rock Island, $547; Cairo, $412; and Galena, $373.

Senator Cullom to Present Some Unique Gifts.

W. H. Duffield of Springfield sent Senator Cullom a gavel made of wood from the elm tree in front of the residence of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, generally believed to have been planted by the emancipator. That portion of the gavel which is made of walnut is from the old stair railing of the State House now used as the Sangamon Courthouse. The handle is made of white laths from the Lincoln home.

Duffield wants Senator Cullom to present this gavel to the presiding officer of the Senate. He also sent a number of penholders and requests Senator Cullom to give them to President McKinley and the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Senator is requested to remind the President that the penholders are from an old army comrade, and to ask the Chief Executive to use one of them in signing the financial bill when that measure reaches the White House. The Senator has not yet made the presentation, but will do so this week.

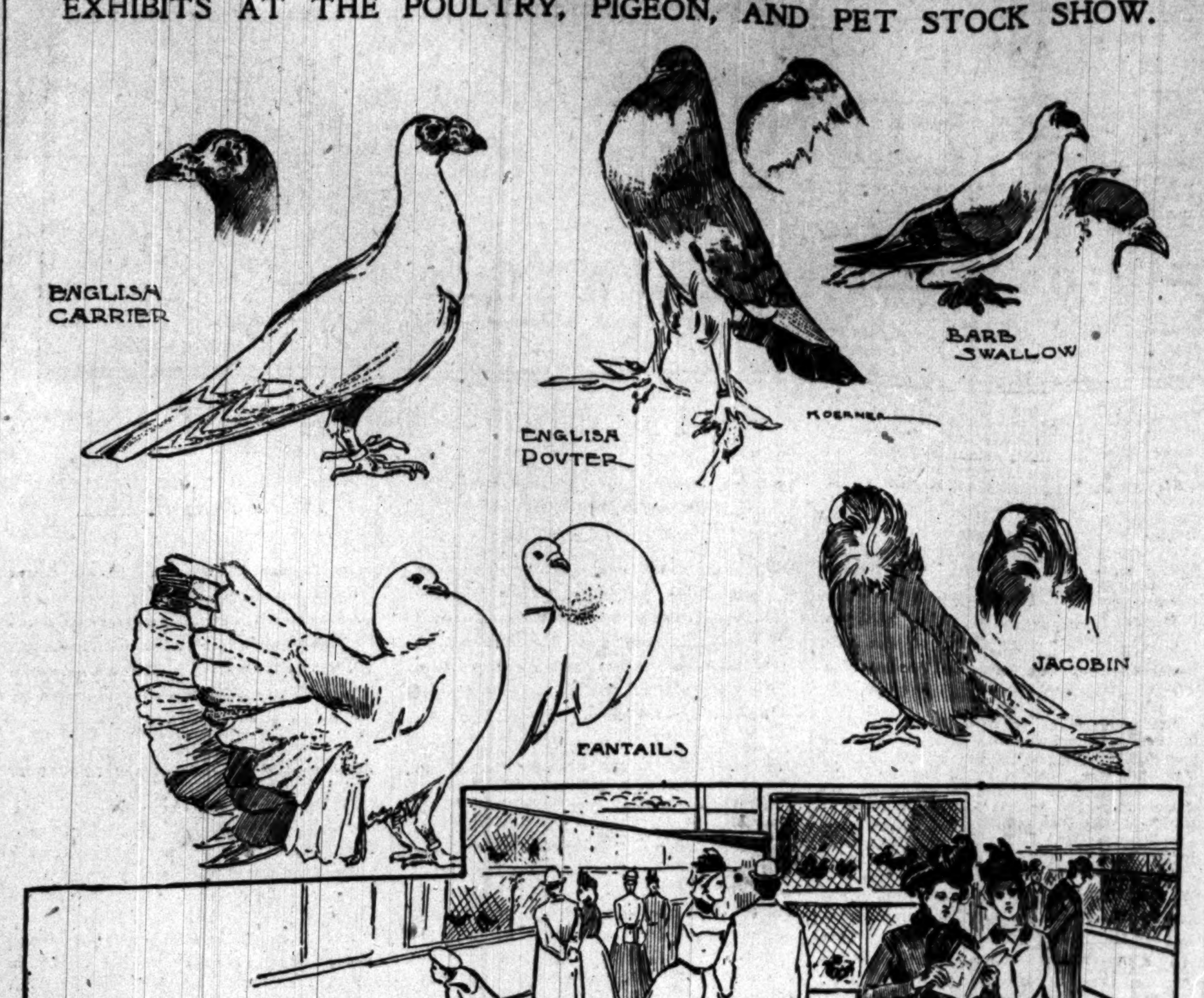
Webster Davis Will Resign as Assistant Secretary.

It was authoritatively announced today that Webster Davis of Missouri will resign as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He wants to go to the Philadelphia convention as a delegate-at-large from Missouri and his friends are urging that he be selected to present the name of President McKinley to the convention. There is a difference between Hitchcock and Davis which primarily arose over the fact the Secretary invariably reversed Davis' decisions in pension cases when an appeal was made.

Will Allow Argentine Treaty to Go by Default.

It has been decided by the Senate Foreign Relations committee to let the commercial reciprocity treaty with the Argentine Republic fail of ratification by default. Protests against its ratification have been made by the wool-growers of Ohio and other sections of the country because it gives Argentine wool a 20 per cent reduction. The treaty must be ratified within six months after the day it was drawn. This limit expires in about three weeks, and the Foreign Relations committee has decided not to report it to the Senate for consideration, but let it die in committee. The concessions made to products of this country will, of course, be lost, but the committee has decided to listen to the protests of the wool-growers, as the gain for other industries does not offset the losses to the sheep raisers.

EXHIBITS AT THE POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK SHOW.



The poultry, pigeon, and pet stock show opened yesterday at Tattersall's with a chorus of 1,200 chickens and as many pigeons. Although the former made most noise, it was officially "pigeon day." Fifteen hundred of these birds, of all forms and all colors, strutted and cooed and pouted before admiring groups of people.

To the uninitiated this pigeon exhibit is suggestive of the pranks that nature has played upon the pigeon family. There are "parlor tumblers" that couldn't fly from a Persian rug to an upholstered chair without tumbling headlong. Jacobins strut about with feathers so turned up around their eyes as to blind them. The great English pouters, standing erect on their long legs, inflate their breasts almost to the point of bursting. Fantails hold their heads back until the problem of making both ends meet is solved. In one section are the strange English carrier pigeons, with warty excrescences on head and beak. These birds long ago lost their cunning as messengers.

Grouped together in one pen are the "working homers" of the Argyle club of Chicago and in another the homing pigeons of the Lake View Flying club. A dozen other pigeons shown are more graceful and more brilliant, but the average visitor finds a strange interest in the "homers." Some of these birds are worth $100 each.

James Ruff's Boston exhibit of English pouters contains some rare birds. He has birds of all kinds, and among these is "Gentleman Frank," a cup winner, valued at $150. The Western Tumbler club of Chicago includes Mr. Ruff in its membership, and 340 birds are shown by the club.

Until awards have been made today in the pigeon and poultry exhibits the individualities of most of the birds will be hidden. The judges of pigeons will be F. M. Gilbert, George Ewald, William Plaehn, J. H. Whitman, and Joseph H. Hoyng.

The exhibit of chickens is unusually interesting, both as to numbers and specimens.

Of the individual exhibits, Mrs. John Meyer's "Rags"—a Japanese spaniel, resembling nothing so much as a golden brown muff of silkiness—is most notable.

Miss Eva Copeland has an exhibit of trained Japanese mice, belonging to President John Grube of the United States Mouse club.

Miss Jennie Van Alen has a cavy from Abyssinia, which is unusually large.

The golden and Japanese pheasants exhibited by Wallace Evans of Oak Park and E. S. Douglas of Montague, Mich., are features of the show.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Beresford Cat club of Chicago will exhibit 100 specimens of domesticated cats.

The exhibition will last all week, opening at 8 o'clock a. m., and closing at 10 o'clock at night. Silver cups are to be awarded winners in all classes.

ROUTINE WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

Senator Pritchard Opposes Change in North Carolina Constitution and Senator Turner Attacks Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—In the Senate today little business beyond routine was transacted.

Mr. Pritchard [N. C.] delivered a long and carefully prepared address upon the race question in the South, his remarks being addressed particularly against the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if enacted, he said, would disfranchise a large class of voters, both white and black.

He was followed by Mr. Turner [Wash.] in a speech on the Philippine question, in which he arraigned the administration's policy as set out in the President's message and in the speech of Mr. Beveridge [Ind.].

The House was in session only forty minutes today, and nothing of public importance was done except to refer to the Speaker for settlement a dispute between the Appropriations and Military Affairs committees over jurisdiction of the estimates for the appropriations for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals.

TELLS OF ALLEGED CLARK BRIBE

Montana Legislator Tells Senate Committee Offer of $10,000 Made to Him for His Vote.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a brief session today on account of the nonappearance of witnesses. President Smith of the Montana National Bank and Representative Murray of the Montana House of Representatives were the only witnesses on the stand. Mr. Murray testified that he was offered $10,000 to vote for Senator Clark by persons whom he considered representatives of Mr. Clark.

SEEKING DAIRY MARKET ABROAD

Report of Bureau of Animal Industry Details Work Being Done in Europe and Asia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Dairymen throughout the country will undoubtedly be interested in the efforts of the Agricultural department to create a market for dairy products in Europe and Asia. Today Secretary Wilson sent to the House the report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which deals with this subject. The report says special agents have visited Great Britain, France, Germany, China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and made arrangements for experimental exports of butter in those countries. Trial shipments to Germany and France have demonstrated the markets for choice dairy products from America were by no means as good as in Great Britain, while the difficulties in transportation and the import duties imposed added to the disadvantages experienced. Accordingly the experimental exports made almost every week during the year of 1898 and until the summer of 1899 were confined to England, and mainly to the market of Manchester. The desired information having been obtained by these experiments, extending through three years, they were discontinued last May.

Then work was immediately begun on similar exports from San Francisco to Pacific ports. No results from these experiments can as yet be reported. Experimental exports of selected creamery butter to Manchester for more than a year were highly satisfactory. The result was a good reputation well established for American butter in that district, and the merchants urged shipments of larger quantities. Excepting an occasional variation from the standard and a few instances of deterioration incident to imperfections in the facilities of transportation, this butter was eminently satisfactory to merchants and consumers. It replaced Danish butter of the first quality, although the merchants demanded a slight concession in prices.

Refrigerating transportation cannot be furnished by the steamship lines on the Pacific, and this may not be desirable at present, as cold storage plants are not to be found at most of the Oriental markets. It will be necessary, therefore, to send all butter, and perhaps cheese, as well as canned and condensed milk and cream, in hermetically sealed packages capable of preserving their contents during long voyages in hot climates. The art of canning butter so that it will remain in good condition for months and when subjected to great changes of temperature has not yet been brought to perfection in this country.

HEARS PORTO RICO COMMISSION

Senate Committee Discusses Needs of Island with Natives and Interested Planters.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands listened to additional statements of delegates representing the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico today. All urged freedom of trade between the island and the United States.

G. A. Finlay, British Vice Consul at San Juan and an extensive sugar grower, was one of the commission. He said he had $800,000 invested in sugar. It cost 3½ cents (silver) a pound to produce sugar. The tariff duties in this country made the profits of sugar production small. The cost of labor had been increased by United States occupation.

Mr. Finlay said that with equal privileges in the United States markets the people of Porto Rico would be satisfied. The people of the island had made up their minds to become Americans. The price of labor on plantations was between 33 and 40 cents per day.

The coffee production, which was something more than 60 per cent of the products of the island, he believed would find a market in the United States.

Senator Pettigrew said if the tariff was taken off sugar it would not reduce the price in this country and would give the Porto Ricans a bonus of $36 a ton.

John G. H. Luce, a banker, who had been eighteen months in the island, indorsed the statements of Mr. Finlay.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The December statement of the collections of internal revenue show the total receipts to have been $24,219,308, an increase over December, 1898, of $2,026,416. The total receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year were $151,780,158, an increase of $13,457,688 over the corresponding period last year.

The President sent to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry a report from Secretary Hay as to the portion of the $50,000,000 defense appropriation expended by the State department. The total amount was $498,860, the principal items being: Paris Peace commission, $155,102; Philippine commission, $186,420; transportation of destitute refugees from Cuba and Porto Rico, $14,880; pay of special agents, $10,3[illegible]; telegrams, $6,624.

TANNER AID TO HANECY.

GOVERNOR REPORTED TO BE WORKING FOR HIS NOMINATION.

Active Campaigning in Chicago Practically Stops Announcement from Judge Carter Concerning Candidacy—Complaint Made Against John J. Badenoch's Apportionment of Primary Districts and Appointments for Clerks.

According to a story that went the rounds yesterday, Governor Tanner favors the candidacy of Judge Hanecy for the Gubernatorial nomination. It was asserted that during the Governor's presence in Chicago last Friday and Saturday a number of his friends out in the State were given to understand that Judge Hanecy was his first choice. In fact, the reports have it that Mr. Tanner said to those with whom he talked that Cook County was entitled to the Governor this time, and that Judge Hanecy was the man. He is reported to have told county leaders to go home and do everything they could secure the election of Hanecy delegates.

All Waiting for Carter.

Republican politicians are more exercised at present over the question of Judge Carter's candidacy for Governor than over anything else. Everybody is waiting for the Judge's decision in the matter. He said yesterday that he would announce it during the week. It is expected that he will be prepared to speak tomorrow.

Active campaigning in Cook County has stopped virtually until the Judge makes known his intentions. If he enters the race one of the hottest primary fights this city has witnessed in recent years will be started. Speculation is rife as to what he will do.

The North Side leaders renewed their declarations that they were interested only in the candidacy of Fred Busse for Treasurer, and were favoring nobody for Governor.

Want First County Delegation.

The campaign managers of Judge Hanecy and Walter Reeves are giving their attention to Richland County, where the first Republican convention of the year will be held next Friday, and both candidates want to capture the delegation. Judge Hanecy's itinerary probably will be changed to bring him there on the day of the convention. Mr. Reeves said in the evening that if Judge Hanecy were to be there he also would go.

Mr. Reeves had a busy day conferring with supporters. He said their reports were satisfactory, and added:

"Whether Judge Carter becomes a candidate or not, I propose to go ahead and try to get delegates in Cook County."

Complain of District Apportionment.

As yet only one complaint has been made against the Republican division of wards into primary districts. That comes from the Eleventh Ward, where it is said the Sennott-Badenoch faction sought to take advantage over the crowd led by ex-Senator John J. Morrison. As County Central committeeman, John J. Badenoch gave the ward seven districts, and it is charged that he put Mr. Morrison, W. D. Kent, and other politicians at a disadvantage. Morrison and Kent made complaint to Judge Carter. The Sixth District, in which these men reside, is cut so as to leave many of the voters, it is claimed, too far away from the polling place.

Another grievance against Mr. Badenoch is that he refused to let the Executive committee of the ward club name the judges and clerks, but preferred to recommend a list of his own making.

The report on primary apportionment and the selection of judges and clerks to act at the Aldermanic primaries will be filed with the Board of Election Commissioners today. The County Central committee met at noon, and made all the corrections asked for. Secretary Simon said that the districts were practically the same as last year.

Expect to Be Renominated.

In figuring on results of the Republican County convention Charles S. Deneen, State's Attorney; Robert M. Simon, Recorder; John A. Cooke, Clerk of the Circuit Court; John A. Linn, Clerk of the Superior Court; George Berz, Coroner; James C. Irwin, President of the County board; Charles Randall and A. W. Miller, assessors, all expect to be renominated. As yet there has been no talk of opposition to anybody except Mr. Simon. D. D. Healy is an aspirant for the Recordership, and the Lloyd J. Smith faction in Lake View is said to have a candidate.

Henry W. Lehman of the Twenty-fourth Ward is threatening to become a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court. This troubles Mr. Linn, who lives in the adjoining Twenty-third Ward and realizes that the convention might refuse to give one locality two places on the ticket.

Democratic Candidates for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District are talking of Frank Wenter, drainage trustee, as their choice for Congressman to succeed Thomas Cusack. Justice M. J. O'Donoghue seems to have taken the lead for the nomination in the Fifth District, and the Democrats of the Sixth figure that George W. Claussenius is the man to pit against Congressman Boutell.

Waukegan Editor Seeks Nomination.

Arthur K. Stearns, editor of the Waukegan Sun, is a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Eighth Senatorial District. George R. Lyon, who has been Representative for two terms, is also a candidate.

Iroquois Club Votes Today.

The Iroquois club will hold its annual election of officers this afternoon. The Nominating committee reported this ticket:

For President—E. F. Dunne.
For Vice Presidents—M. F. Tuley, A. J. Ryan, William Prentis, John P. McGoorty, E. Mandel, G. E. Dawson, J. S. Cooper, W. O. Coleman, W. P. Black.
For Recording Secretary—H. L. Smith.
For Corresponding Secretary—F. H. McCullough.
For Treasurer—Rivers McNeill.

VIEWS ON TANNER AND CULLOM.

Senator Cullom is suffering for the antics of his fool friends, and from his own failure to control them.—Springfield Journal.

It is now evident that only a few disgruntled hangers-on of the State administration are opposing Senator Cullom.—Litchfield Monitor.

Shelby M. Cullom has outlived his usefulness. The people have favored him much. They are not in his debt. He is in debt to them.—Piatt County Republican.

When Governor Tanner attempts to smirch the character of Senator Cullom he is but widening and deepening the grave of his own political ambitions.—Fairbury Blade.

And there are a good many Republicans who believe that the government would exist even if Shelby M. Cullom was not in the Senate. Strange, isn't it?—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Now that Mr. Tanner is telling all he knows of Mr. Cullom it is pertinent to observe that Mr. Cullom has not yet told all he knows about the Governor.—Galesburg Republican Register.

The fact that Cullom has been an officeholder so long will have as much to do with his retirement as his lack of record. The people in this nation do not take kindly to life jobs for politicians.—Springfield News.

It is becoming apparent that neither Tanner nor Cullom can be the next Senator from this State. It is about as certain as anything can be that lies in the future that these two men will destroy each other.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

No man could serve the people in the high position that Senator Cullom has filled for many years without incurring the ill-will of many persons, especially if he followed what he honestly thought the best course.—Champaign County Herald.

To those who were doubtful where Governor Tanner stood on the question of a successor to Senator Cullom, his interview a few days ago settled the question. If Senator Cullom is returned to the Senate he will have won the victory of his life.—Salem Republican.

It is not often in this country that a man holds office for forty years and never does any one thing that he may be proud of. If Senator Cullom is entitled to one credit mark the News and a great many Republicans in his State would like to know what it is for.—Springfield News.

Governor Tanner in declining to run for Governor and in becoming a candidate for United States Senator had a dual reason for his action. First, he wanted to defeat Cullom for Senator, and, second, he knew that he would run better in a Republican legislative caucus than he would before the body of the people.—Danville Press.

Some of the apologists for Tanner maintain that he is the shrewdest politician in the State. It does not take a long memory in Illinois to recall the case of a Governor who wanted to make offensive boodle legislation a party measure, and by the means fell into such disrepute that he was refused the customary renomination for a second term. That does not bear the stamp of shrewdness, whether for politics or anything else.—Rockford Register-Gazette.

WILL REFORM LAWS OF CUBA.

Newly Appointed Commission to Begin Establishment of Police Correctional Courts.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The newly appointed Law Reform commission will begin work almost immediately. Among the principal innovations will be the establishment of police correctional courts, presided over by salaried Judges. The judicial system throughout the island will be made to lend itself to the speedy handling of cases in order that justice may be obtained without delay. At the same time facility to appeal will be granted. Severe enactments will be instituted against perjury, the commission being of the opinion a few severe sentences will go a long way towards stopping that crime. Procurators are to be abolished. They are a class of "runners" between the courts and the lawyers, often receiving money from both parties to litigation and being quite unnecessary.

La Lucha Praises Wood.

La Lucha says today:

"General Wood is a statesman rather than a soldier. This is exemplified in his latest decree, in which he softens the harsh and abrupt rules of the military régime, and aims to stimulate civil procedure, as well as to avoid any confusion between the military and the civil authorities."

During December 2,000 houses were disinfected in Havana.

Preparing Paris Exhibit.

Señor de Quesada has returned from his tour of the island and reports that the people are cheerful and confident of Cuba's future under the administration of General Wood. He is now busy preparing exhibits for the Paris exposition. These, he says, will be varied and numerous. He has a large assortment of tropical woods, tobacco, and sugar, and a really splendid collection of mineral specimens.

Wood at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Jan. 22.—Governor General Wood, General Lee, Mrs. Lee, General Chaffee, Mrs. Chaffee, General Rius Rivera, Mrs. Rivera, Miss Lee, Miss Richards, Colonel Burton, Inspector General; Colonel Black, chief engineer of the Division of Cuba; Lieutenant Harper, aid-de-camp to General Chaffee; Señor Gonzales, General Wood's secretary; and Señor Pedigo, General Lee's secretary, arrived here by special train from Havana this afternoon.

The party left Havana at 6:15 a. m. The train halted for half an hour at Matanzas, where breakfast was taken, although the party did not leave the depot. The band of the Tenth Infantry played, and all the officers on duty at Matanzas presented themselves.

Mayors Ask Assistance.

At the other places where the train stopped the Mayors came on board the train to make requests, chiefly for assistance. Most of them asserted that the total absence of public work of any kind had greatly impeded the circulation of money in their districts, and that capitalists were apparently not investing to any large extent.

The Civil Governor and chief of the rural guard boarded the train at Santo Domingo, and accompanied the party to Cienfuegos. Here General Wood went over all the public institutions of the town, General Chaffee accompanying him.

At all the stations on the way the rural guards lined up and presented arms. General Wood and the party will leave this evening for Trinidad.

IRON WORKERS IN MIDAIR.

Placing the Last Steel in Position on Top of Montgomery Ward Tower, 385 Feet High.

The Auditorium tower and the Masonic Temple, famous the world over as "skyscrapers," have been overtopped by the tower on the Montgomery Ward Building, Michigan avenue and Madison street, which rises 385 feet above the street level. Structural iron workers yesterday placed in position the last piece of steel at the topmost section of the tower. From the street these men appeared not larger than small boys. The building overlooks Lake Michigan, and on any clear day the view from its lofty tower takes in a section of the bounds of four States—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Next to the Washington Monument this tower is the highest point of observation in the country. Within two or three weeks the contractors will have finished their work, and the lookout point of the tower will be thrown open to the public.

Throughout the day the workmen engaged on the structure were the center of attraction for thousands of persons who traversed the down-town streets. The building, which is of marble, steel, brick, and terra cotta, extends 385 feet above the ground. The Masonic Temple is 302 feet high, and the Auditorium tower 280 feet.

When the Montgomery Ward tower is bricked in elevators will be put in operation. It is the intention of the house to operate a searchlight, which will be a guide to vesselmen during the shipping season.

Enjoins Sale of Mine-Finding Device.

Fred H. Brown, 221 North Cuyler avenue, Oak Park, whose electrical device for locating mineral deposits was described recently, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the International Electric Indicator company from using or selling the instrument. He says defendant offered him $15,000 for an interest in the device, then made a duplicate, and refused to complete the purchase. Frank E. Davidson, Albert Chapelle, and W. L. Johnson are alleged to be active managers of defendant.

Firemen's Aid Association Election.

The Firemen's Mutual Aid and Benefit association elected officers yesterday as follows: Battalion Chief Ener C. Anderson, President; William J. Burroughs, Vice President; Arthur J. Kelly, Secretary; John Dooley, Treasurer; Denis J. Swenie, Michael R. Keating, Frank R. Beesley, and Henry Clohesy, Trustees-at-Large.

James Collins Under Arrest.

Suffering from an imaginary wrong, James Collins, superintendent of the Cicero and Proviso Street railway company's wire department, terrorized the occupants of the Ridgeland flats on Sunday night and chased his wife and family out of the same building with a revolver. He was arrested.

Charge J. Edgar Walton with Forgery

J. Edgar Walton was arrested yesterday, charged with forging the names of Harry Berger, a tailor in Dearborn street, and the Towle Manufacturing company, jewelers, 140 State street. The latter charges the larceny of jewelry valued at $300. When searched 200 blank checks and a bank book were found in his pockets.

ORDERS CITY BOND ISSUE.

COUNCIL DIRECTS CONTROLLER TO SELL $100,000 OF SECURITIES.

Though Ostensibly Proceeds Are for Bridge Building the Real Purpose Is to Test Limit of Indebtedness—Mayor Outlines His Position—Pennsylvania Ordinance Vetoed—Elevator Conductor's License Measure Defeated—Other Business.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Authorized the Controller to issue city bonds to the amount of $100,000.

Defeated the ordinance to license elevator conductors.

Made a local option district of part of the Third Ward.

Amended the Alton track elevation ordinance.

Received the veto of the ordinance attacking the Pennsylvania railway.

Referred an ordinance providing for emergency hospitals.

Ordered the Board of Public Improvements to report concerning the Fortieth street improvement system.

At the suggestion of the Mayor the City Council last evening authorized the Controller to issue and sell city bonds to the amount of $100,000, the proceeds to be used in building a new bridge across the North Branch canal at Division street. The real purpose of the issue is, however, to provoke a lawsuit which shall determine whether under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Stuckart case the city has a right to issue bonds in excess of the $17,000,000 which are now out.

In his communication to the Council the Mayor called attention to the fact that a dispute exists among lawyers whether under that decision the limit of indebtedness of the city is the constitutional 5 per cent on the assessed valuation or 5 per cent on the real value of the property or 2½ per cent on the assessed valuation of the property in the city. If the limit is on the assessed valuation, whether it be the 2½ per cent of section 49 of the revenue law, or the 5 per cent of the constitution, then the city can issue no more bonds than are at present out, but if it is 5 per cent on the real value then bonds can be issued up to the amount of $75,000,000.

The Mayor went on to say that personally he did not approve of the issue of bonds without a vote of the people authorizing it, but it was necessary that the legal question be settled, and there was an immediate demand for the bridge, so he would ask the passage of an accompanying ordinance allowing the Controller to issue $100,000 worth of twenty-year bonds, drawing not more than 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in gold, the proceeds to be used in constructing the bridge in question.

Mayor Outlines His Position.

The ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote, and the Controller will at once advertise the issue of bonds. Speaking of the matter afterwards, the Mayor said:

"The plan is to have some one step in and seek to restrain the issue, and so have the matter taken to the Supreme Court and test the validity of the proposed issue. If it is held valid then, of course, the bonds can be sold. There are several things for which I would favor a bond issue. They are:

"The building of necessary bridges.

"The extension of the electric lighting system.

"The funding of the judgments against the city so as to reduce the rate of interest.

"The development of the drainage canal water power.

"The acquirement of land for several small parks."

Vetoes Pennsylvania Ordinance.

The Mayor returned a veto of the ordinance compelling the Pennsylvania railway to stop all its trains within 100 feet of a street crossing. The ordinance was passed to compel the company to elevate its tracks. It had sent word that its responsible officers would be in Chicago in ten days to take up the matter with the Track Elevation committee, and if nothing came of this conference then it would be time to pass and enforce the vetoed ordinance.

Alton Ordinance Amended.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, the Alton track elevation ordinance was amended so that the time wherein the surface switch track at Halsted street could remain was extended from 1908 to 1910. It is understood that with this amendment the company will accept the ordinance.

Elevator Conductors Beaten.

Alderman Bennett brought up the ordinance proposing to license all conductors of passenger elevators, providing all such conductors must be over 18 years of age and have had thirty days' experience in the work or that number of days' instruction under a licensed operator. He asked its passage, but Alderman Gunther gave the measure a quietus in short order. He attacked the ordinance as ridiculous, declared it was to the interest of the owner to see to it that no accidents happened on his elevator, and this self-interest would do more than a dozen ordinances, and moved it be placed on file as a measure altogether uncalled for. Alderman Rector seconded the motion, and it prevailed by a vote of 42 to 19.

Local Option District.

Alderman Fitch's ordinance, making a local option district of that part of the Third Ward bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth streets, and the alley between Calumet and Prairie avenues and the alley between Indiana and Michigan avenues, was passed by a vote of 36 to 19. The ordinance provides that no saloon license shall issue in this district except on a petition of half of the bona fide householders in the block, and when a quarter of them object to an existing saloon the owner must get a petition as if he were a newcomer.

Causes an Interruption.

It was about this time that the Council got so noisy that the Mayor had to say: "All who are not Aldermen must retire to the rear of the hall."

"I see ex-Alderman Kent over there. Why don't you move him?" said Alderman Powers, pointing to the President of the Municipal Voters' league, who was holding a little levee in the corner, and whose report, published that morning, had attacked Alderman Powers among others.

"He is an ex-Alderman and entitled to the floor," replied Alderman Alling, while Alderman Coughlin, who also had been unkindly mentioned, broke in with:

"After that little boost he gave you this morning, John, you ought to invite him to a seat on the platform."

Other Business Transacted.

Commissioner McGann sent in an application to sell the Taylor street bridge for old iron, and a suggestion that by filling in the old Illinois and Michigan Canal east of Mud Lake the necessity of building bridges at Kedzie avenue and other points could be obviated; sent to committee.

Alderman Coughlin put in an ordinance, which went to the Finance committee, providing for a commission of seven citizens, with the Mayor and Commissioner of Health, to make arrangements with a number of existing hospitals for the care of emergency cases.

Alderman Cullerton started a discussion of the Fortieth street improvement system, which had been fought out in the Committee on Streets and Alleys West all the afternoon, by asking for information as to whether a majority of the owners ever had petitioned for this improvement. The committee had reported favorably on it, but this aroused Alderman Fick to state that he would bring in a minority report. Then the merits of the improvement were made the subject of debate for half an hour, until Alderman Herrmann raised the point that there was nothing before the Council on which it could act.

Alderman Brennan [Eighteenth] had passed an order inquiring what companies are using the footpassage in the Washington street tunnel, and what compensation, if any, they are paying. The way is now filled up with electric wires and similar obstructions.

Large Snake Loaned to Lincoln Park.

A large black African boa constrictor was added to the Lincoln Park menagerie yesterday. It is owned by Miss Viola Ellsworth, who has had it on exhibition in a museum, and it has been loaned to the park for an indefinite time.

Florida the Beautiful.

Best reached by the two daily fast through trains of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Through sleeping car tickets sold. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798

GREAT CONCERNS IN ONE.

MOVE TOWARD A LIGHTING AND TRACTION COMBINATION.

Elections of the Third Avenue Company and the Consolidated Gas Company Taken in New York to Mean That the Rockefellers Are Engineering a Big Deal—Practical Submission of the Whitney Interests—General News of a Gotham Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 22.

Great Lighting and Traction Concerns in One.

A general consolidation of all the gas, electric light, and traction systems of the city under the control of the Rockefellers, as has been forecasted, now seems to be impending. This is indicated by the election today of William H. Curtiss, private secretary of William Rockefeller, as Treasurer of the Third Avenue railroad company, and by the election of William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady, and Thomas F. Ryan as trustees of the Consolidated Gas company.

Mr. Curtiss' election is taken as proof that the influence of William Rockefeller is behind Kuh, Loeb & Co. in the financiering of the new securities to take up the $17,000,000 of floating debt contracted by the change in motive power of the Third avenue road, the extension of its system to the Huckleberry line, and the purchase of the Dry Dock and Forty-second Street railroad.

The addition of Messrs. Whitney, Brady, and Ryan to the directorate of the Consolidated Gas company is regarded as another manifestation of the power of the Rockefeller interests. It means that they have been powerful enough to take the Whitney crowd into camp and add them to the list of their allies.

Tumultuous beyond all precedent were the proceedings at the meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Consolidated Gas company. Fists were brandished, high words bandied, and charges of unfair dealing made against the controlling interests in the company.

The validity of the election was disputed by representatives of the minority candidates, who declared that they would appeal to the courts.

Alfred Watts, the inventor of crystal gold, which is used in dentistry, died today at his home in Brooklyn of old age.

Only One New Witness in Molineux Case.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Osborne announced at the close of today's session of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, that the prosecution would surely close tomorrow. The only testimony introduced today was that of Matthias M. Dodd, clerk in the stationery department of Tiffany & Co., who stated that Molineux had an account with the firm in 1898. This evidence is considered important, because a Tiffany envelope was found in the package of poison sent to Harry Cornish, and the box in which the poison was inclosed was a Tiffany box.

Dr. Henry P. Loomis, the chemist who performed the autopsy on the body of Henry C. Barnet, testified that there was no evidence that Barnet died of any disease; that if he had died of diphtheria evidence of the disease would have been found in the body.

The witness had no doubt that Barnet died of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. James G. White, a diphtheria expert in the employ of the Board of Health, who has seen between 2,000 and 3,000 cases, and several cyanide of mercury poisoning, testified that Barnet could not have died from any cause except cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. Frank Ferguson, a pathological expert, who made an examination of Mrs. Adams' body, testified that she died of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. E. S. Potter, who attended Mrs. Adams, testified to the circumstances of her death. The cross-examination evinced a desire by Attorney Weeks, for the defense, to show that Harry Cornish, who says he drank some of the poison, was not really taken sick, as he claimed to be.

The court refused to permit the testimony of Molineux at the Coroner's inquest to be used against him.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Bicycle company, held today, A. G. Spalding retired from the Presidency and R. D. Coleman of New York was elected his successor. Colonel Albert A. Pope of Boston was elected chairman of the board.

Actress Gertie Homan to Wed Edwin Thanhauser.

Gertie Homan of Brooklyn, who has played ingenue rôles for several years, has announced her engagement to Edwin Thanhauser of Milwaukee. The wedding will take place Feb. 8, at the home of the bride's mother, at 291 Prospect place, Brooklyn. Miss Homan made her début when 5 years old in "Partners," with Alexander Salvini the younger. Her greatest success was in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," when 8 years old. Mr. Edwin Thanhauser is the managing owner of the stock company which has been playing at the Academy in Milwaukee.

Olga Nethersole did not open at Wallack's Theater tonight in "Sapho." She is ill with a sore throat in Washington. Her physicians, however, believe she will be able to appear on Tuesday night.

Native Filipinos as Missionaries.

A new method of circulating the Bible among the natives of the Philippine Islands is projected by the American Bible society. Instead of depending upon missionaries from the United States a native Tagalo and a native Pangasinian are to be employed. They will go into the interior of the country and will probably be the first to carry books into the wilds of Luzon. The Bible is in process of translation into the curious dialects of the islanders. The work already undertaken comprises the dialects of the Tagalos, the Pangasinians, and the Visayans. Scholars are studying the other dialects.

Mrs. Mills' Dance an Exclusive Affair.

Mrs. Ogden Mills' dance this evening at her home, 2 East Sixty-ninth street, was an exclusive affair, with a keynote of simplicity running throughout every detail. Mrs. Mills received alone, standing in front of the ballroom on the second floor at the head of the marble staircase. She wore a costume of gray tulle, fashioned with white lace. A diamond tiara and numerous corsage jewels were her ornaments.

A Hungarian band placed in an alcove of the Louis XV. ballroom furnished the music for the dancing, which preceded the supper. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillon with Mrs. Mills. The favors were distributed during six of the figures.

Churchmen as Special Deputy Sheriffs.

Christian Deputy Sheriffs to arrest youthful offenders is the latest proposition in Brooklyn. Sheriff Walton, at the suggestion of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, has promised to appoint representative churchmen, probably one from each ward, Deputy Sheriffs. Their special province is to take steps to overcome the rapidly-growing evils of street gambling, the assembling at improper times and places of the young of both sexes, the illegal sale of tobacco and intoxicants, and other crimes.

Pullar Appears in Suit Against Waller.

Bigamy as an offense for which he might be punished had lost its terrors for Joseph W. Pullar when he appeared in the Supreme Court today to press his suit against former Governor Thomas W. Waller of Connecticut and other, whom he charged with conspiracy and fraud in forcing him to sign away the fortune of $50,000, which his second wife left him. Exposure and arrest, he says, were held over him as a club, and he signed.

By his side in the courtroom today was Mrs. Pullar No. 1, anxious to help him if she could in his fight to recover the fortune of Mrs. Pullar No. 2.

Mrs. Pullar No. 2 was formerly Mrs. Johannah Goodwin. Her husband, Jonathan Goodwin, left a fortune of about $200,000 in Chicago and this city. After Pullar met Mrs. Goodwin he left his first wife, and soon afterward married the widow without letting her know that he had been married before.

Three years ago the second Mrs. Pullar died, and left the bulk of her fortune to her husband. An effort was made by the family to break the will, and Governor Waller was one of a firm of lawyers employed to do it.

Pullar charges that Governor Waller and his own attorney got him intoxicated, and had him sign away his interest in the estate.

James T. Farrell, who employed Governor Waller's firm, was the principal witness today. He said the grounds on which it was proposed to break the will were bigamy, and that he did not know anything about the alleged coercion.

Cecil Paddon, a young Englishman who went to Dawson City last June and met with remarkable success in gold seeking, is at the Grand Union Hotel, on his way to south Africa. He expects to be one of England's "rough riders."

Says Fund Will Have Too Much Money.

More trouble is in prospect over the school children's memorial to General Lafayette, which is to be erected in Paris as a permanent commemoration of the exposition. The latest difficulty is about money. It is charged that twice as much money is being raised as is needed. Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor, of 148 West Thirty-sixth street, writes an open letter to Secretary of State Hay, Senator W. B. Allison, and Ferd W. Peck, composing the Lafayette Memorial committee, in which he states:

"In a letter to the Art Interchange your secretary, Mr. Thompson, says it is hoped that $50,000 will be added to the $100,000 already in hand, and it appears that much more than this will be secured. Is it pertinent to ask what will be done with this great sum of money? At the most this equestrian statue, including the pedestal, would not cost more than $75,000. So much as this has never been paid for an equestrian statue in this country. What is to be done with the rest of the money?"

Tighe Will Contest Goes Over Again.

The contest over the will of "Sir" Richard Tighe, an old millionaire of Union Square, was on the calendar before Surrogate Fitzgerald today. The hearing of testimony was postponed till the return of the evidence taken before commissions in Ireland and Kentucky as to the ancestry of Thomas Tighe, latest contestant for Tighe's $2,000,000.

Thomas A. Tighe claims to be the grandson of "Sir" Richard by his first wife.

Wheeler H. Peckham, who represents the proponents of the will, called on Thomas A. Tighe, who was in court, to take the stand and tell who his mother was, but this offer was declined by Tighe's lawyers, and the case then went over.

Milwaukee Man Confesses to Embezzlement.

Leroy A. Secor of Milwaukee, who was arrested on Friday last on a charge of embezzling $17,000 from the Goodrich Transportation company of Milwaukee, was arraigned today and held to await requisition papers. Secor acknowledged his guilt and said he had lost all the money in bucket shops and poolrooms. He would go back to Milwaukee, he said, and after helping to put his books in as good shape as possible, would willingly take his punishment.

Would Make Harper Concern Bankrupt.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed today against Harper & Bros. by Epstein Bros. for three small creditors. The lawyers say that one of the reasons for filing the petition is that their clients are not satisfied to have the State Trust company act as receiver for the corporation, as the company represents the bondholders and mortgage for the benefit of the bondholders and not for the general creditors.

GIRLS SAVE THEIR FATHER.

Daughters of Michael Greger Attack an Alleged Burglar Who Is Overcoming Their Parent.

Two daughters of Michael Greger, 2819 Fifth avenue, saved him from a severe beating in his residence last evening at the hands of an alleged burglar. As a result of the efforts of the girls John D. Dalton is under arrest at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, charged with burglary and assault with intent to kill. Last evening, after they had retired, Dalton entered the house. Greger sprang upon him and engaged him in a struggle. The burglar proved to be the stronger and had almost overcome him when Greger's two daughters went to his assistance. They pounced upon the intruder and beat him over the head with chairs and stools. They screamed for help, and their cries were heard by a policeman. Dalton said he entered the house by mistake. He will be arraigned in the Thirty-fifth Street Police Court this morning.

ARTIST SONTAGG IS DEAD.

Passes Away at His Home in New York City at the Age of Seventy-Eight.

New York, Jan. 22.—William L. Sontag, the artist, died at his home in this city today, aged 78 years. He was born near Pittsburg.

A. P. T. Elder Pleads Guilty.

A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court yesterday to a charge of having used the mails to defraud. Judge Kohlsaat deferred sentence until Feb. 5. Elder is said to have pocketed all the money sent him for salesmen's outfits. He was indicted two years ago.

Say Fruit Will Be Killed.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Peach trees are budding out and the buds on other fruit trees in central and southern Indiana are so far advanced as to render their destruction by the severe weather that must follow absolutely certain. Fruit growers state that the warm weather for the season insures the killing of the entire fruit crop.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

More Than Queen.

A play in a prologue and five acts by Emile Bergerat, adapted from the French by Charles Frederic Nirdlinger and Charles Henry Meltzer. Presented at the Grand Opera-House by Julia Arthur and her company.

THE CAST.

Napoleon Bonaparte	William Humphrey
Lucien Bonaparte	R. A. Roberts
Talleyrand	William Harris
Junot	Frederick Hartley
Roustan	Albert Brown
Joachim Murat	Richard Obee
Jerome Bonaparte	L. J. Fuller
Joseph Bonaparte	Walter J. Seymour
Louis Bonaparte	Harry S. Crouch
Prince Eugene de Beauharnais	George J. Sheldon
Little Napoleon-Charles	Florence Niles
Pope Pius VII.	William Herbert
Queen Hortense	May Helmuth
Loetitia	Marie Bingham
Pauline Borghese	Helen Weathersby
Caroline Murat	Rose Tiffany
Mlle. le Avrillon	Florence Conron
Josephine Bonaparte	Julia Arthur

Six pictures of marvelous colors superbly blended, each canvas incased in a frame of almost unexampled richness. This was "More than Queen," given to Chicago theatergoers last night by Julia Arthur at the Grand Opera-House, and received with acclaim by a first night audience of large proportions.

Probably nine out of ten persons went to the theater expecting to see a spectacle. They were not disappointed, for no play Chicago has seen this year—to put it modestly—has approached the purely spectacular merits of the piece Emile Bergerat wrote for M. Coquelin and Mme. Hading, the piece which, in Anglicized form and a dress likely enough finer than its Parisian garb, has come into the possession of Miss Arthur. But the members of the audience found themselves beholding something more than a series of Napoleonic motion pictures. They found that each frame held a story of living interest, not always in the same degree, it is true, but in every instance far removed from inanition and generally from mere parade. The frames were barriers to linked action, and their gilded dimensions might have made them insurmountable but for one reason—that reason one of living, pulsating, magnetic power—Julia Arthur. What the somewhat stiff and undeniably drawling but otherwise not unsatisfactory Napoleon of William Humphrey could never have done the art of the actress accomplished with ease. She seemed to make between the tableaux of the biography a bond which really did not exist. The same physical attributes and the same emotional capacity which made her Juliet appear a product of the South made her Josephine the true Creole, the type of sensuous, fire-inciting beauty, while the character was more suited to her in that it called for few moments of genuine softness. The regal quality of her own bearing, the impulses of her nature made the part her own. No wonder she was quick to see the opportunities it offered her. She owes much, however, to the pair who adapted the play for her, Mr. Nirdlinger and Mr. Meltzer. She also owes not a little to her own purse. "More than Queen" in an economical setting would not be remarkably attractive.

A biography, no matter how dramatic in its actual incidents, is the hardest of all stories to put upon the stage. In a good deal, particularly in the time through which it goes—1795 to 1809—"More than Queen" is a biography. How much it is idealized it is not necessary to consider. Josephine may not have been the martyress romance has made her, but if the romance is more appealing than the fact no one can blame the dramatist for turning to it. Now to the story itself. In the prologue Josephine is introduced as the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnais. The garden of the Palais Royal and the populace of the Paris of 1795 also are introduced. There is an endeavor, too, to weave a net of politics, but to an American audience at this day it is not interesting. Its interest is that it brings Josephine and Napoleon together. Josephine wanders into the garden seeking merchants to whom she may sell the coffee she raises on her plantation in Martinique. She loses the spaniel she is carrying, and she turns to seek assistance of a seedy-looking man who happens to be near. That man is Napoleon Bonaparte, a General chafing because an ungrateful republic will not give the conqueror of Toulon a suitable command. She forgets the dog, and tells him that a negro mammy has prohesied she will some day be more than a Queen. Napoleon, her slave already, tells her of his star, and says it shall guide her likewise to her destiny.

He departs without learning her name, yet vowing constancy. On this slight ground imagination must conceive that when duty was done he took up the search, discovered her identity, and married her. The time of the first act is 1799. Napoleon is now the hero of Egypt and an absent husband. The scene is the residence of the Bonapartes, and as the curtain goes up the pleasure-seeking Josephine is about to go to a masked ball, gorgeously arrayed as Cleopatra. She learns that Napoleon is in France, almost in Paris, and that he has sent couriers to his friends and to his sisters, but not to her. In jealous rage she determines to go to the ball, though she knows the meaning of Napoleon's silence is that he suspects she has been untrue. She goes, Napoleon comes, and promises his brother Lucien he will divorce her. Talleyrand—a chamber intriguer who is a caricature of the schemer of history—hastens to warn Josephine, and she returns to find her lord has locked himself in his room. In a scene which did great credit to the actress last night he is induced to open the door and look. That is all that is necessary. He is in the toils at once.

The events of the second act are five years later, in 1804, on the day when Napoleon is ready to throw off the mask and rise from First Consul to Emperor. In the garden of Malmaison he receives the delegation sent by himself to invite him to mount to the new rank, and agrees to accept provided Josephine can share the throne with him. This comes after a scene of recriminations between husband and wife and after Josephine has pleaded with him to reject the honor because the prophecy has been that she will be more than Queen only a few years. The next act, after a scene showing family dissensions, allows of the coronation scene, which is a pantomime. The Pope goes through the motions of crowning, but no word is spoken. The splendor of the picture would be belittled by details.

The dramatic strength of the play is in the last two acts. Until they are reached the interest is for the sight of the moment, not for the future. When they arrive, the workings of Napoleon's purpose toward the divorce of Josephine because she has given him no heir creates suspense, then intensity. The fourth act ends with the dramatic refusal of Josephine to agree to divorce. She sinks exhausted on a couch, and Napoleon tries to revive her. She fears the drink is poisoned and refuses it. The faithful Junot enters. "Drink that water," commands Napoleon. "It is poisoned." Junot drinks. "That," says Napoleon, "is the way I like to be obeyed." The curtain falls, affording a dramatic climax, but throwing little light on the intention of Josephine. The last act takes place in 1809, when Napoleon has ordered the decree of divorce and waits only until he can force Josephine to sign it. He bars her from his room, but when she beats the door he comes to her in tears, and the display of feeling wins what he has not been able to gain by command. Exclaiming that she is more than a Queen—"a woman"—she signs the decree.

Naturally no parts except those of Napoleon and Josephine were compelling. The support, however, was intelligent and entirely capable. Mr. Humphrey was a better Napoleon than one had any cause for believing. He looked the part measurably well.

The number of theater parties was a feature of the audience. Mrs. W. J. Chalmer's party, occupying two boxes, included Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, Miss Rockefeller, Miss Hooper, Miss Brega, Mr. Joseph Fair, Mr. Morris Johnston, Mr. Stanley Field, Mr. Howard Gillette, and Mr. Robert Wrenn. Mr. J. B. Kitchen also had a large party.

In the audience were:

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith,	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chandler,
Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston,	Mr. Edward S. Isham,
Baron Schlippenbach,	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bournique,
The Misses Isham,	Mrs. A. B. Bailey,
Miss Marion Austin,	Mrs. Ira Couch Wood,
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pence,	Mrs. Joseph Strong,
Mrs. E. C. Cole,	Miss Strong,
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Grossman,	Mrs. Francis Kennett,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilkins,	Miss Bessie Hammond,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Inderrieden,	Mr. William Heffner,
The Misses Inderrieden,	Mr. Edward Grossman,
	The Misses Kennett,
	Miss Julia McConnell,
	Mr. H. N. Tuttle,

La Sonnambula.

A Grand Opera in Three Acts, by Vincenzo Bellini. Presented in English at the Studebaker by the Castle Square Opera Company.

THE CAST.

Count Rudolpho	W. W. Hinshaw
Elvino	Joseph F. Sheehan
Alexis	E. N. Knight
A Notary	J. C. Lockhart
Amina	Bessie MacDonald
Lisa	Marie Mattfeld
Theresa	Catherine Inganoff

Musical Director—Adolph Liesegang.

The once popular Bellini and his operas have been somewhat crowded off the stage of recent years by the modern so-called realistic music drama. Yet this composer was not without his value, and the time was when audiences were wont to sit entranced at the brilliant singing for which many a prima donna has found ample opportunity in his works. Although noticeably weak on the dramatic side, Bellini understood, as few composers have, the nature and capacities of the human voice as a musical instrument, and many of his compositions endure even now as models of vocal virtuosity.

The present revival of "La Sonnambula" by the Castle Square company is, therefore, a matter of considerable interest, although the opening performance of last evening cannot be spoken of with much enthusiasm. Things did not go smoothly; the orchestra lapsed back into the poor playing of which mention was made during the earlier weeks of this engagement, and there was a noticeable lack of certainty and familiarity with their rôles on the part of some of the principals. The interest centered chiefly in the work of Miss MacDonald and Mr. Sheehan, who assumed the two principal characters—Amina and Elvino—and these singers, aided by Mr. Hinshaw in the part of Count Rudolpho, and Miss Mattfeld as Lisa, succeeded in sustaining the performance. In consideration of the many good performances which this company has given in the past one inclines to leniency in this case, especially in view of the rapidity with which operas succeed each other at the Studebaker and the obvious difficulties attendant upon the preparation of one while another is in process of presentation. Nevertheless, it was at once apparent last evening that "La Sonnambula" had been put on with too much haste.

The Surprises of Love.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—At the Lyceum Theater tonight was presented Billhaud and Cane's "The Surprises of Love," which brought Elsie de Wolf and her clever associates back to the attention of playgoers. Matrimony was preceded, not followed, by trouble, and so occurred the most original little play that a New York audience has had to laugh over this season.

Its trifling story flowed through three acts to the accompaniment of bright wit and pleasing feminine character. The story hovered persistently on the border line of humor and sentiment. Serious things it treated humorously; humorous situations deepened into sentiment.

The audience was mystified to the point of vexation, but because it was given something entirely new it went home thoroughly satisfied.

WILL BEGIN FIGHT ON TRUST.

Illinois Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association Will Oppose Material Men's Combine.

The Illinois Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' association formally withdrew from the national association at a meeting held in room 210 Masonic Temple yesterday. It will join the Western League of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

There was an extended discussion concerning the advance in the prices of new materials. The association decided to fight the combine of material men. The Executive committee was authorized to formulate some line of action.

It was the general complaint that the advance in the price of materials had operated greatly to the disadvantage of the members of the association, bringing, in many cases, heavy losses in the filling of contracts.

"The trusts have raised the price of every material we use," President John O'Neil Jr. of Peoria said. "People are discouraged from building when it costs three times as much to install a heating plant now as it did a year ago."

Officers were chosen as follows:

President—W. C. Darrow, Chicago.
Vice President—W. J. Hillard, Elmhurst.
Secretary—W. E. Sloan, Chicago.
Treasurer—James P. Nallon, Peoria.

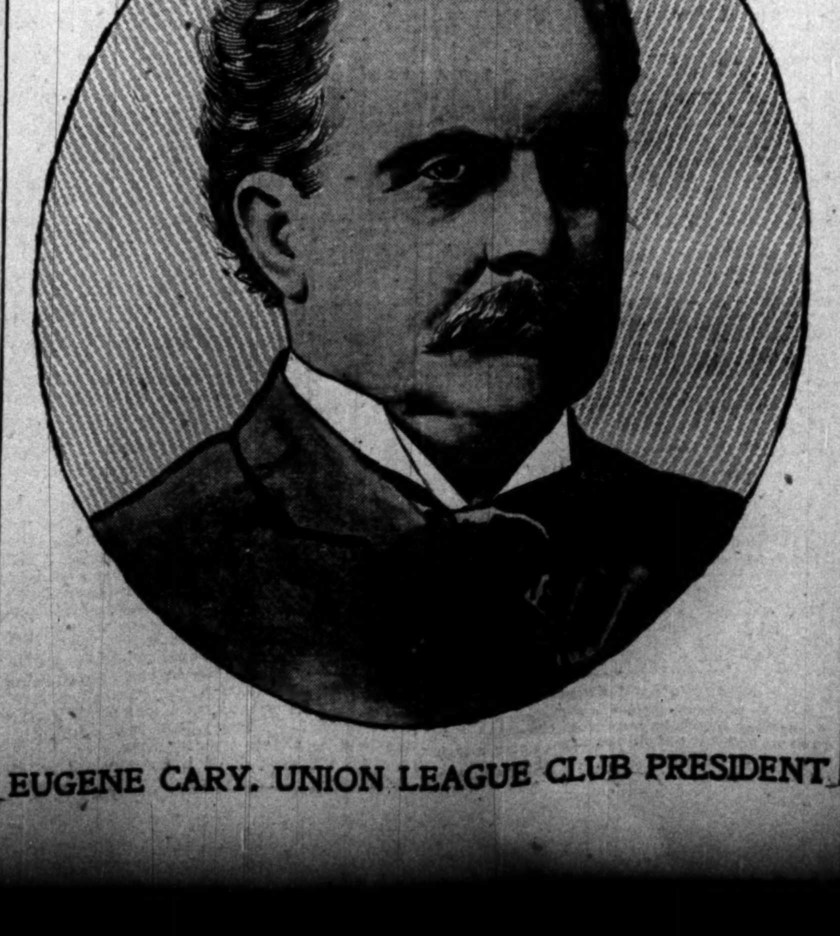
The Western league held a meeting. Officers were chosen, and it was decided to organize on a broader scale. Secretary E. M. Craig of Chicago was named as organizer, and instructed to visit the principal cities of the West in the interest of the league. Nearly 200 members were present from ten States.

GEN. STANTON MAY BE DYING.

Ex-Paymaster General Thought to Be Sinking and Not Likely to Live Many Hours.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 22.—Brigadier General T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, formerly Paymaster General of the army, and generally known as the "fighting Paymaster," is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city, and it was said tonight he was rapidly sinking and may not survive the night. His trouble is a general breaking down of his system, and is complicated by grip. He earned his title of "fighting Paymaster" by always insisting on being transferred to the line when there was any trouble with the Indians.

Lessons in pyrography (art of burning on leather, wood, etc.). Fine Leather Co., 204 Central Music Hall, Chicago.



EUGENE CARY, UNION LEAGUE CLUB PRESIDENT

EUGENE CARY IS CHOSEN.

MADE PRESIDENT OF UNION LEAGUE CLUB BY 32 MAJORITY.

First Victory in Three Years for the "Regular" Ticket—Insurance Membership Vote Solidly Against "Members'" Side, Insuring Frederick A. Smith's Defeat—Fewer Ballots Are Cast than One Year Ago—New Officers to Be Installed This Evening.

For the first time in three years the "regular" ticket put up by the Union League club was elected yesterday. The number of ballots cast this year was less than a year ago. The total was 674, against 715 last year. Eugene Cary is elected President by a majority of thirty-two votes over Frederick A. Smith. John S. Miller, the retiring President, was not a candidate for reelection.

The polls opened at noon and closed at 6 o'clock. The ballots were cast in the tower-room of the clubhouse. The tellers, who had entire charge of the election, were William P. Williams, chairman; B. A. Fessenden, H. C. Metcalf, and E. L. Lobdell. After the ballots were counted Chairman Williams announced the result to the members, who were gathered in the parlors on the main floor. Most of the ballots were cast between the opening of the polls and 2 o'clock. The tellers were busy again about 4 o'clock, and the last hour was a quiet one.

Early in the voting it became evident that Mr. Cary's ticket was likely to win. No concealment was made of the fact that the insurance membership of the club was voting solidly for Mr. Cary. As this vote is supposed to represent a large share of the voting strength the election of Mr. Cary became a foregone conclusion.

The following is the ticket elected:

President—Eugene Cary.
First Vice President—Marvin A. Farr.
Second Vice President—Theodore W. Letton.
Treasurer—John McLaren.
Secretary—Robert P. Walker.
Directors for three years—George Birkhoff Jr., L. A. Goddard, Reuben H. Donnelley.
Committee on Political Action—Wallace Heckman, H. H. C. Miller, Frank Crane.

The successful candidates will be installed at the regular annual meeting to be held in the clubrooms this evening.

TELLS HOW RUSKIN DIED.

Last Illness of the English Art Critic Begins in a Slight Throat Irritation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Last Thursday evening, when Mrs. Svern went to Mr. Ruskin to read to him the war news and Edna Lyall's "In the Golden Days," she found him annoyed by a throat irritation and complaining of pains all over.

She was considerably alarmed, as several of the servants at Brantwood had been attacked by the influenza. She got him to bed and summoned his physician, who found his temperature to be 102°, and enjoined the utmost care.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ruskin was comfortable, ate a dinner of sole, pheasant, and champagne on Friday, and that evening seemed better.

The next day showed a marked change, and alarmed the physician. Mr. Ruskin sank speedily into unconsciousness, his breathing lessening in strength, until at 3:30 p. m. it faded away into peaceful sleep.

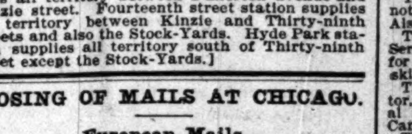
OBITUARY.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON, former United States Senator from New Jersey and long Attorney General of that State, died of heart failure yesterday in New York City. He came of a most distinguished family. Richard Stockton was a member of the Constitutional Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. His son, Richard Stockton, was a United States Senator, as was also his grandson, Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and his great-grandson, who died today. John Potter Stockton was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him United States Minister to Rome. He was a member of the United States Senate for a term beginning March 4, 1869.

THEODORE BACON, Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday, aged 65. He was a prominent lawyer in western New York and was an independent candidate for Governor against Roosevelt.

Our way of selling diamonds and watches makes it easy to own them. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m.; final close at 4:30 p. m. today, via S. S. La Bretagne. Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close Thursday, 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Campania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.
For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
For Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p.m. today.
For Bermuda, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.
For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close today at 6:15 p. m.
For Hayti, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.
For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close next Monday at 4:30 p. m.
For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.
For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.
For Venezuela, final close tomorrow, 4:30 p. m.
For Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.
For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 25, 9 p. m.
For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 29, 2 a. m.
For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 4, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Per John Bjorkgren, Mrs. Emma Larson	50—49
Herrmann Janks, Mrs. Annie Krueger	43—31
Claude Garrett, Cora Morgan	22—19
Gerrit Hummerkool, Geertje Van Klaveren	31—27
Stanislaw Ksionzyk, Martha Korpinska	24—18
William Ochs, Nellie Lake	40—21
Jan Kolodziej, Agnieska Wiercioch	23—19
John Jacobsen, Clara Bohn	38—25
William G. Young, Grand Rapids, Mich., Lora E. Blackman, Kenosha, Wis.	39—32
Vojtich Czech, Mary Brown	21—21
Thomas Molloy, Bridget Cassidy	23—27
John Geiser, Plattsmouth, Neb., Anna F. Bradway, Gray's Lake, Ill	49—40
Edward M. Pierson, Anna M. Hendrix	46—45
Herman F. Hilmer, Ida May Beall	24—22
Louis J. Bobilya, Fort Wayne, Ind., Mary Bobay, same	42—26
Fred Schrader, Caroline Sourhland	27—27
William H. Lambert, Ella E. Boling	30—29
Francis Wilson, Lillian Montague	26—23
Fred C. Harris, Cando, N. D., Grace Braidwood Walker	29—20
Peter Hechinger, Carolyn Franz	36—34
James Nichols, Alice Kavanaugh	26—24
Archibald E. Rutherford, May E. Snyder	26—18
Albert Ciszek, Regina Hmieloslizyk	40—25
Vojtech Bicek, Frances Budka	22—24
John Stefka, Frances Roskot	21—19
Frank Kosatkia, Elisa Svechla	26—20
William Ewers, Catherine C. Couch	23—15
James Damey, Katie Spoentgen	50—38
Joseph Demmeke, Barbara Pfeifer	38—33
Hans M. Gunderson, Lizzie Kenney	38—37
Fritz Knoblich, Lizzie Joys	35—34
Michael Wesolowski, Josefa Minkowska	29—20
August Altmann, Bibiana Kasper	31—33
William M. Jones, Lucy Cavette	42—36
Warren L. Prince, Lusa B. Butts	24—24
Aleksunder Lupjek, Mary Toyt	28—29
Earl B. Platt, Kittie Healy	21—19
George A. Wiborg, Rose Janks	21—19
Carmene Veriotte, Mary Gragudeo	28—21
George Klein, Laura Breitenstein	24—20
Herbert H. Burkett, Helen G. P. Claflin	32—18
Bernard Flahl, Moxley Miller	30—19
Roswell H. Johnson, Mary Edith Simonds, Yonkers, N. Y.	22—25
David M. Lacy, Mary T. Neenan	45—35
Nicholas Weis, Augusta Sedimaier	26—18
Frank J. Hornick, Johnstown, Pa., Clara M. Hirsch	33—28
H. S. Foster, Green Bay, Wis., Ellen Sidley	27—23
Antonio Sobotka, Rosalia Andrzakowicz	22—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jan Wiesniewsky, Anna Michalska	21—21
Frank Burnett, Clara Harris	24—26
James Morris, Mabel Boyle	22—19
John Sikora, Weronika Zurek	22—19
Louis M. Jackson, Laura P. Scranton	28—19
Boleslaw Reich, Annie Styburska	32—23
James A. Hughes, Minnie Donabaugh	22—19
Luigi Gentile, Matilda Ponturelli	27—20
J. T. O'Brien, Katharine M. Heinemann	27—18
Jay D. Chappell, May King Loomis	29—23
F. E. Fredrickson, Anna Highland	24—22
Otto Kresin, Agnes Walter	21—20
Michael J. Kavanaugh, Lulu A. Tosch	21—26
P. William Hartney, Mary Ann McMahon	28—22
Otto C. Roddatz, Mamie Zeek, Milwaukee, Wis.	26—23
John J. Browning, Florence A. Briggs	24—19
George H. Smith, Lizzie J. Schimanski	25—23
William J. Houlihan, Lillie E. Walton	24—22
Josef Vicek, Katie Micek	22—19
Piotr Foock, Katarzyna Dyhas	34—34
Philip Williams, Mamie L. Walker	26—18
Henry L. Dunnesfelsen, Minnie Stockfisch	27—24
Giuseppe Rondone, Angela Musahid	42—25
Charles Berry, Alice Van Dyke	27—23
Stanislaw Orbik, Maryanna Piterek	24—21
John William Smith, Maggie Meehan	24—20
Wirtie Vandemark, Lena Wray	30—26
Willard B. Grimes, Odell, Ill., Louisa A. Schall, same	31—24
Jacob Goldman, Ida Greenberg	22—19

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Tuesday, with colder in northern portion, brisk southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; Wednesday colder and partly cloudy, with snow flurries in extreme northern portion.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday, with fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. Tuesday night and Wednesday colder and partly cloudy, with snow near the lakes and brisk northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with cold wave late Tuesday and Tuesday night, strong southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; Wednesday snow flurries and rising temperature.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with a cold wave and snow flurries Tuesday and Tuesday night, strong southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; Wednesday snow flurries and warmer.

Iowa—Fair and colder Tuesday, winds shifting to westerly; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Nebraska—Fair Tuesday, with colder in extreme eastern portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 22, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. Temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.04	60	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.12	40	48	S.E.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.84	42	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.22	54	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.12	54	56	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.40	0	10	Calm	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.20	32	50	N.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.08	38	40	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.12	44	54	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.14	54	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.96	30	30	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	30.24	54	58	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.20	38	52	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.04	42	48	S.W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.18	48	52	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.12	42	48	S.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.10	46	60	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.04	44	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.16	52	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.08	46	54	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.06	40	46	S.W.	....	Clear
Dodge	30.14	48	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.00	42	50	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.76	44	48	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.12	58	68	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.96	30	30	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.10	60	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.00	42	44	S.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.86	38	42	S.	....	Clear
Havre	30.04	36	46	E.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	30.06	36	42	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.08	44	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.14	46	50	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.20	56	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.10	54	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	30.26	36	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.10	60	66	S.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.06	60	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.60	44	48	S.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.14	60	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.08	32	32	N.W.	.02	Snow
Minnedosa	30.40	0	26	N.W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.18	60	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.98	32	38	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.18	52	56	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.14	58	62	S.	....	Clear
New York City	30.20	44	48	S.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.26	48	58	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.16	44	62	N.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.08	54	60	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.04	50	56	S.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.06	40	46	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.08	64	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.22	42	52	S.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.24	46	52	S.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.18	46	52	S.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.18	52	62	E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.38	4	34	N.	Tr.	Clear
Rapid City	30.08	42	56	N.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.16	48	50	N.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.10	50	54	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.88	46	50	W.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.36	32	40	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.68	42	42	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill	30.10	42	52	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	30.06	54	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.10	62	66	S.	....	Clear
Washington	30.20	46	54	S.E.	....	Clear
White River	29.54	36	40	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.54	—4	30	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 37 degrees; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 41; 11 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 1 p. m., 49; 3 p. m., 52; 6 p. m., 50. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.51.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED yesterday by the Building department:

A. H. Hill & Co., 2-story store and flats, 745 W. Irving Park-blvd.	$1,700
Grand Crossing Tack company, 3-story brick factory, 7834 to 42 S. Chicago-av.	11,000
M. A. Link, 3-story and basement apartment building, 322 W. 61st-st.	30,000
M. R. Ledhy, 2-story frame residence, 2615-17 N. Ashland-av.	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING CORPORATIONS WERE LIcensed by the Secretary of State yesterday at Springfield:

The Western Moline Plow company, Moline; capital, $50,000; dealing in agricultural implements and vehicles; incorporators, G. A. Stephens, C. R. Stephens, F. G. Allen.

Underwood & Co., Chicago; capital, $5,000; wholesale and retail tailoring; incorporators, Chilton P. Wilson, Robert W. Millar, Donald L. Merrill.

The Hay and Grain and Coal company, Hayes; capital, $1,500; dealing in grain and coal; incorporators, A. H. Fletcher, Geo. F. Hartman, Mike Clements.

The Cuba Libre Industrial association, Eldorado; not for profit; educational; incorporators, J. M. D. Alston, Mrs. Addie Suggs, Miss Anna L. Mason.

Towarzystwo Wzajemnej Pomocy Najstodszego Serca Maryi W. Sobieski, Illinois, Sobieski; not for profit; social; incorporators, Michael Dutkowski, Julius Lessner, Joseph Stefanski.

The Young Men's Christian association of Streator, Ill., Streator; not for profit; spiritual and moral welfare of young men; incorporators, D. G. Campbell, A. Wylie, W. J. Williams.

The Palmetto Pleasure club, Chicago; not for profit; social; incorporators, A. J. Smith, C. J. O'Connor, W. S. Smith.

The Eagle Tobacco company, Quincy, has decreased its capital stock from $50,000 to $25,000.

John A. Griffith & Co., Chicago, have increased their capital stock from $35,000 to $65,000.

The Standard Pneumatic Tool company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

Sprague's Collecting Agency, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Adler, John, 18; 356 S. Laflin-st., Jan. 21.
Allen, Amasa C., 70; 604 W. 16th-pl., Jan. 20.
Berndt, Herman, 63; 111 Melrose-st., Jan. 20.
Boals, Sarah A., 58; 243 Washburne-av., Jan. 18
Briggs, Ellen M., 64; 251 Center-av., Jan. 20.
Brown, Robert, 49; 10239 Oak-st., Jan. 20.
Bradshaw, Thomas J., 30; 82 Miller-st., Dec. 30.
Brown, Lizzie, 38; 1178 Perry-st., Jan. 21.
Burnitz, Christian, 58; 658 Burling-st., Jan. 19.
Casey, John, 52; Cook County Infirmary, Jan. 19.
Catena, Nicala, 46; 107 Ewing-st., Jan. 21.
Davis, Vernon, 7; 5638 Paulina-st., Jan. 20.
Demody, Rose, 35; 4034 State-st., Jan. 19.
Delaney, David, 43; 1019 53d-st., Jan. 20.
Dooley, Mary, 35; 5739 Laflin-st., Jan. 20.
Durkin, C., 60; Sheffield and Fullerton-avs., Jan. 19.
Ebel, Adolph, 72; 234 Cleveland-av., Jan. 20.
Ellene, Zesina, 5; 7126 Green-st., Jan. 20.
Frost, James, 37; 929 Elston-av., Jan. 21.
Fulton, M. E. R., 61; 5344 Jefferson-av., Jan. 20.
Hickey, Bartholomew, 60; 699 S. Halsted, Jan. 21.
Jorling, Carl J., 52; 1065 N. Ridgeway-st., Jan. 20.
Linden, Michal, 58; 5031 Ashland-av., Jan. 20.
Liljestrom, Marie, 63; 311 E. Division-st., Jan. 21.
Luers, Elsie, 14; 92 Uhland-st., Jan. 20.
Lynch, Mary, 29; 4440 Emerald-av., Jan. 20.
Magdalen, Sister M., 37; 458 S. Clark-st., Jan. 21.
Magenson, Bristiana, 74; 1524 Dunning-st., Jan. 20.
McDola, Charles E., 40; 572 E. 43d-st., Jan. 20.
McKenzie, Daniel J., 56; 15 Lomax-pl., Jan. 20.
Meyer, Wilhelm, 20; 1066 W. 19th-st., Jan. 20.
Moon, Beatrice, 5; 226 Orleans-st., Jan. 20.
O'Neil, Patrick, 70; 547 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 20.
Perrault, John, 23; 4228 Western-av., Jan. 20.
Pierce, William J., 23; 3942 Wentworth-av., Jan. 20.
Quigley, Mary, 51; 10 String-st., Jan. 20.
Roeschlein, S., 59; 1443 Wrightwood-av., Jan. 20.
Salamon, Mary, 61; 62 Greenwich-st., Jan. 20.
Schwartz, Jennie, 13; 3815 Vernon-av., Jan. 21.
Soderlin, Knut, 6; 189 Townsend-st., Jan. 21.
Smith, Annie, 25; 562 Division-st., Jan. 21.
Srzeck, Ludwik, 26; 561 Dickson-st., Jan. 20.
Sypher, Wm. L., 47; 628 W. 79th-st., Jan. 19.
Wall, Michael, 19; 71 W. 14th-pl., Jan. 20.
Willer, Minnie, 54; 1710 89th-pl., Jan. 20.
Wulf, John, 33; 88 Newton-st., Jan. 19.
Wunnecke, Dora, 45; 983 N. Paulina-st., Jan. 20.
Zol, George, 17; 355 W. Randolph-st., Jan. 20.

DEATHS.

ERICKSON—Captain Christian E., beloved husband of Agnete Erickson Jevne, and father of Earnest A., Christian, Arnt, and Florence May of Chicago, and Mrs. Gustav A. Schoniau of Liverpool, England, died Saturday morning, Jan. 20, aged 60 years 8 months and 14 days. Funeral on Tuesday from late residence, 92 Fowler-st., at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

EBERSOLD—Captain Frederick Ebersold, beloved husband of Julia S. Ebersold, beloved father of Fred A., Julian O., Julia F., Alice A., Victoria C., Louis H. Ebersold, Jan. 21, aged 58 years 10 months. Funeral Wednesday, Jan 24, at 10 o'clock, from 4401 Lake-av. Service at Portland Avenue German Methodist Church, 28th-st. and Portland-av., at 11 o'clock, thence to Rosehill. Member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois.

LAUTH—Jan. 22, Phillip Lauth, aged 75 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 583 Austin-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

McBEAN—Funeral of Mrs. Mary Young McBean, Tuesday, Jan. 23, Mount Greenwood Cemetery. Cars leave Polk-st. Depot at 12 m.

O'NEILL—Patrick, aged 78, at his residence, 547 S. Halsted-st. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10:30, to Holy Family Church, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

PIERCE—Jan. 20, 1900, William J., beloved son of John and Mary Pierce, brother of George, Horace, and Thomas Pierce. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 1 p. m., from his parents' residence, 4239 Wentworth-av., to Oakwoods.

TRACY—The funeral of Charles A. Tracy will be held from the undertaking parlors of Charles Liphart, 357 E. 63d-st., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.

WALTHER—Catherine, beloved wife of Nicholas Walther, aged 75 years, 6 months. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 25, 2 p. m., from late residence, 481 N. Hoben-av.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMSON—Margaret Crow, aged 50 years, beloved wife of Hugh Williamson. Funeral to Oakwoods from late residence, 569 E. 45th-place, Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 p. m.

WOOD—Jan. 21, 1900, William G. Wood, aged 75 years, at his residence, 141 Park-av. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from Third Unitarian Church, Monroe-st., west of Kedzie-av.

YALE—Mrs. Emily Yale, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. Notice of funeral later.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RICHARD COLE LODGE NO. 697, A. F. & A. M., 2941 Archer-av.—Emergent communication on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 a. m., for the burial of our late brother, Samuel G. Anderson. By carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Fraternity invited. HENRY M. PERRY, W. M.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—BLACK LEATHER POCKETBOOK LAST Saturday afternoon, between McVicker's Theater and 4739 Kenwood-av., containing Mandel's credit card, memoranda, keys; reward if returned to WALTER B. PISTER, 171 La Salle-st.

FINE LARGE OAK SALOON ICE BOX FOR sale cheap. Call at 5 this evening, 74 E. 35th-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. THURS. NIGHT.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ORATOR.
T. DE WITT TALMAGE
WILL GIVE HIS BRILLIANT LECTURE ON
THE SCHOOL OF SCANDAL.
Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, $1.00. Now on sale.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Farewell Chopin Recital.
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2:30.
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN The World's Greatest Pianist
Positively last appearance and the greatest program ever played. By request the celebrated
FUNERAL MARCH.
Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

THE COLUMBIA—THIS WEEK
Brilliant and Emphatic Triumph of the
KELCEY-SHANNON Co.
In Clyde Fitch's Stage Picture of Contemporaneous New York Society.
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME
Every Night. Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 29.
FRANCIS WILSON with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, JENNIE WEATHERSBY, and WM. BRODERICK in his latest Comic Opera conquest, CYRANO de BERGERAC
Advance Sale of Seats Begins Thursday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT
JULIA ARTHUR IN
"MORE THAN QUEEN"
By EMILE BERGERAT.
ORIGINAL CAST.
New York Production Intact.
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

Paderewski
Auditorium—Chicago.
Jan. 31 and Feb. 3, at 2:30 p. m.
Sale of seats will begin on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9 a. m., at box office of Auditorium. Prices, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1. Boxes, seating six, $18. Steinway Piano used.

STUDEBAKER CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Another Triumph—Bellini's Idyllic Opera.
LA SONNAMBULA In English.
Nights—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Wed. Mat.—25c, 50c. Sat. Mat.—25c, 50c, 75c. Boxes—Nights, $2, $4, $5; matinees, $2, $3, $4. Next Week—Von Weber's "DER FREISCHUTZ" in English.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
EVERY NIGHT. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
QUO VADIS
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY
Next Week—Last Week of QUO VADIS.
MATINEE EVERY DAY

POWERS' MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES
Last Week—Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. In the roaring farce
Jan. 29—Seat Sale Thursday, 8:30 a. m.
Mr. and Mrs. Kendal
IN.. THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist: WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 26th, at 2:15. Saturday Evening, Jan. 27th, at 8:15. Reserved Seats, 50c to $1.50.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
MATINEES 2:15—EVENINGS 8:15.
W. H. CRANE'S Political Society Drama.
THE SENATOR
Regular Matinees Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Souvenir Mats. EVERY TUESDAY & THURS'Y.

OLYMPIC
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Daily, single copy	2 cents
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Daily, per week	12 cents
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.

The Name of a Book. Discussing the somewhat trite theme of book titles a writer in the Revue des Revues asserts that the name is the book. The title represents the work for the reader and awakens impressions in the memory which often serve to summarize its contents. "In several words, perhaps in one unique word, the title gives the whole program, the whole theory of the book, and makes promises of enjoyment." This assertion may be true of the books of a few years ago, and may be true to some extent still in France, but it is not true in the United States. It is said over and over again that books must have catchy titles to succeed. Yet, of the six leading books of the day in the United States, four bear the names of the hero or heroine, and only one, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is in any sense descriptive. No one could say that such a name as "Janice Meredith," "David Harum," or "Richard Carvel" gives any indication of the contents of the novels. And it must be admitted, also, that their success proves that novelty in titles is not essential to catch the American public taste.

The Real Social Problem. It is pleasant to be assured by an Eastern contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle, that the problems "why society exists" and "why the Lord doesn't kill society" are not peculiar to society in Chicago, though they were first publicly discussed here. The Eagle says Mrs. Henrotin's aphorisms are true of most American cities, thus showing that human nature is "much of a muchness" wherever you find it. It declares that society, that is, society with a big "S," is merely a market or exhibition ground for marriageable daughters. This being the case, it is interesting, of course, only to young men of the "sparking age." The fathers and uncles who have already made their market and old bachelors who don't wish to do that kind of marketing naturally enough stay away from it. This being the case, the problem seems to be how can society be arranged so that those can be induced to come into it who have no interest in its market features, and yet the young girl and "many boys" can be kept in their proper perspective.

Alcohol Serum. At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a paper was presented by three prominent French chemists setting forth the discovery of a so-called anti-alcoholic serum, which has aroused much interest among the physicians of that city. The basis of their discovery is the fact that in alcoholic intoxication the preliminary stage is one of toleration for the poison. The microbes, however, when taken into the system form antitoxins which, when injected into another organism, place that organism in a condition of being able to resist the corresponding poison. The first experiments were made upon a horse. Tolerance to alcohol was produced by giving it by the mouth. The serum, when injected into another horse, produced violent distaste for the poison. Clinical experiments were made upon men with similar results. The drunkard treated in this way lost all taste for alcohol, no longer caring for brandy, rum, or absinthe, but preserving a liking for wine, curiously enough, as it contains alcohol. But the scientific men raised their eyebrows when this proposition was advanced in their hearing.

Mr. Sheldon's Newspaper. The plan to have the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon edit a Topeka paper on strictly religious standards for one week can hardly be expected to result in a fair test of his idea. A week is not long enough either to drive away old subscribers or to attract permanent patrons. It is merely long enough to reveal the amount of curiosity such an experiment may be capable of arousing. People may buy two or three copies—or even six—to see what sort of product will result from applying the ideas of "In His Steps" to the news of the day. They can afford, for the space of a week, to buy Mr. Sheldon's paper to see what he thinks ought to be told them, and at the same time buy another paper to get the news. The sales of the censored sheet will prove nothing as far as the feasibility of such a scheme is concerned. If the Topeka publishers wish to learn exactly how much the Kansas readers and advertisers think of Mr. Sheldon's idea they should relinquish their property into his hands for a year. At the end of that time they could easily tell whether or not Mr. Sheldon had made them a good business proposition. If they received their property back at the end of the twelve months increased in value they would know that the people prefer to have an editor choose what news they may read and cut out what he thinks is not good for them. On the other hand, if they find their property bankrupted and sold for debts before the end of the year they will have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Sheldon's idea is not practicable.

Preaching by Machine. Dazzling possibilities are suggested by the successful introduction of a talking machine in the pulpit of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie while the founder of Zion took his ease some place in Michigan. It surpasses Bellamy's plan for having sermons delivered at the residences of parishioners by telephone. Indeed, with a judicious combination of the two ideas there is no end to the soothing and restful possibilities involved. If Mr. Dowie can talk one sermon—with the necessary garnishings in the way of prayers and songs—into the phonograph, why may he not do the same with fifty-two sermons? What is to prevent his doing a whole year's pulpit work in the course of a month or two, leaving him the remainder of the year for recreation or the exploitation of his new Zion on the north shore? All that is necessary is an assistant to operate the machine and insert a new sermon each Sunday. Nor is there any limit to the number of places in which the same sermon may be preached at the same hour. Why should so great a labor-saving discovery be limited to the use of John Alexander Dowie? Why may not every preacher adopt the improvement and save a large part of the year for going fishing or similar agreeable avocations? At the same time it might easily be arranged to make things easier for the church-goers by connecting the machine by telephone with the bedroom of each at home, so that they could turn over on Sunday morning, press a button, and hear the sermon without the labor of getting up and dressing. The only blemish on this beautiful labor-saving scheme is that nobody would make the exertion to reach out and touch the button.

THE DEATH OF BLACKMORE.

While Richard D. Blackmore never attained a place among the great novelists, he stood high in the ranks of that honorable second class of writers who have brought pure and lasting pleasure to the reading world. He was pratically a one-book author. Though he wrote nearly a score of volumes besides "Lorna Doone," his fame will rest almost solely upon that exquisite romance of Exmoor. It is now more than thirty years since the story of the love of John Ridd and Lorna Doone was written, yet its strong life and tender beauty appeal as deeply to the readers of today as they did to those of the early seventies. The story has given innocent and elevating pleasure to untold thousands on both sides of the Atlantic and has been translated into nearly every European tongue.

Beyond a doubt the popularity of "Lorna Doone" has had a considerable influence in developing the strong tide of romanticism now at its height in English and American fiction. There have been innumerable attempts to imitate Blackmore's masterpiece, and not a few have resulted in stories of merit, but none has equaled the rare combination of poetic language and fervent human interest found in the original. Mr. Blackmore's style was as much a part of himself as was his rugged and kindly face. It could no more be borrowed by another than could Carlyle's or Victor Hugo's. The archaic tinge and the poetic lilt of his narrative became mere affectation in the hands of another.

Both in originality of style and in certain personal tastes and characteristics Mr. Blackmore often reminded one of Donald G. Mitchell—Ik Marvel. A striking parallel might be drawn between the two men. The similarity of their tastes, their love for gardening and of country life, their shrinking from publicity, their hale old age attained in the seclusion of their farms, their leisurely pursuit of letters, their ability to win the devotion of rustic neighbors no less than of the reading world—these and many other points of similarity might be traced between the American and English authors. Nor would it require any stretch of the imagination to find a close kinship of spirit between the "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Lorna Doone."

Mr. Blackmore's chief limitation lay in his lack of resource in the construction of plots for his stories and in his inability to make his characters always convincing and consistent. Once only did he succeed in the constructive art as fully as in the music of his language and the charm of his manner. But there is enough of this personal charm even in the least successful of his novels to make them worth reading. They have a wholesome atmosphere and a sunny temper. They are marked by an undercurrent of quaint and homely philosophy and have a genial and tolerant way of looking at life and at people. The world can never have too many such writers and it can never see one drop out of the ranks without sincere regret.

To Avert Tenement Fires. Fire Chief Croker's suggestion to the New York assembly that it pass an ordinance compelling the owners of buildings containing more than three families to have lights burning on every floor from sunset to sunrise is most sensible. Investigation of recent tenement-house fires in New York, in several of which lives were lost, showed that they were due probably to matches dropped by tenants. It seems that the practice is to have no lights burning in the halls after 10 o'clock. Hence late-comers have been obliged to strike a light in order to find their way up the stairs. This is believed to be the cause of several fires. It is easy to say that the tenants should be more careful, but it is certain that the warning would be lost. The passage of an ordinance requiring the maintenance of the light is a more simple matter. Chief Croker will probably have influence enough to get it through the municipal assembly. The proposition is one that deserves the serious consideration of the Chicago Aldermen, for doubtless here, as in New York, fires have been due to the same cause.

PRAYING FOR KENTUCKY.

It is not surprising that the ministers of six denominations in Frankfort, Ky., have set apart today as a day of humiliation and prayer and will hold three services, in each of which prayers will be offered that men of all parties will act with wisdom and moderation and will cease uttering menaces of bloodshed. It was high time that the ministers should unite in their prayers for the salvation of godless Kentucky. The only danger is that this wicked State is past praying for.

The immediate object of this prayerful solicitude is the political situation—in other words, the conspiracy of the Democrats to cheat the majority of the voters out of the results of the recent election, and, failing to secure that result by cheating, to effect their purpose by violence and possible bloodshed. Such wickedness as this justifies most fervent praying, but the ministers should not confine their prayers to a peaceful solution of the political problem. They should pray that Kentucky may be delivered from such disgraceful occurrences as the Colson-Scott feud, which was responsible not only for the death of one of the principals but also of three or four innocent bystanders, who had nothing to do with the feud and probably wished "a plague o' both your houses." They should pray that Kentucky gentlemen who have grudges against one another may choose some spot more retired than a crowded hotel in which to gratify their brutal hatred and insatiate lust for blood. They might also include in their prayers a petition for the deliverance of Kentucky from the lynching habit, which is only another form of disregard for human life, as it is of disrespect for the processes of justice. Kentucky has not been so bad an offender as Mississippi, Louisiana, or Georgia, but in less than seven years it has had seventy cases of lynching, which is an enormous number, considering its contiguity to the North and the fact that it has not so dense nor so ignorant a colored population as the more extreme Southern States.

Colonel Henri Watterson, a few years ago, when the people of Kentucky were particularly rampant and the blue grass section was threatening to march upon Washington and devastate the Northern States en route, said allowances must be made for them as they are emotional and never stop to reason like Northerners. The ministers might cover the whole ground by praying that the people of Kentucky may become less emotional and more reasonable, less bloodthirsty and more pacific, less maudlin and more mathematical, and that they may conduct themselves more like sensible beings and less like inmates of a madhouse. Kentucky certainly needs praying for, and it is to be hoped the prayers may be answered.

IMPUTING MOTIVES.

The Tribune does not above all other things cultivate the favor of the very rich. It does not have to. It sees no reason why it should not, decently and in order, with due regard for private rights and the liberty of every citizen to express his opinions as he may see fit on public questions, say that it differs from the opinions enunciated in regard to a public question by a prominent business-man. Hence any criticism of The Tribune because it says it differs from opinions coming from such a quarter, respectable though it may be, needs no answer.

But it is quite another thing to permit anybody to allege, without contradiction, that this paper has "sneered" at a citizen because he has been or is "in mercantile life." Such a sneer it would consider ill-bred and vulgar and unbecoming an American citizen. The Tribune has not indulged in any reflection of that nature nor has it felt any inclination to do so. Probably nine-tenths of its own readers are directly or indirectly engaged in mercantile pursuits. The person who suggests that any "sneer" has been directed against them is quite aware that nothing of the kind was done.

It is always unsafe to impute improper motives to an opponent. Why should one newspaper in Chicago and one only constantly impute such motives to all others with which it may happen to disagree. It is to those of little thought and less conscience a cheap and easy way of disposing of an adversary to impugn his motives and also to put in his mouth language he has not used nor thought of using, but a resort to the methods of uncivilized warfare does not pay in the long run. Nobody was ever hurt by it and nobody who employed it ever got any permanent advantage out of it.

There is but one newspaper in Chicago also—and it is the same one—which feels called upon to edit not only its own columns but also those of its contemporaries, although its manager has shown no particular capacity in the management of his own paper. The public has not yet discovered in that particular newspaper such great business sagacity or such ability, experience, information, soundness of judgment, breadth of view, or freedom from bias, prejudice, and outside influence that it is beyond all others qualified to discharge the important office of press censor which it has undertaken.

If it is to come to the imputation of motives to explain the reason why certain persons are constantly afflicted with the unsolicited, officious, and too zealous "defense" of that paper, it will not be difficult to enlarge the field of controversy.

AN EXASPERATING SWINDLE.

Every Sunday afternoon and every holiday the peaceful precincts of the whole city are invaded by a horde of strong lunged young swindlers shrieking: "Extry pepper! All erbout de assassination uv Sissil Rodes!" or "Extry pepper! All erbout de hurrible Boer victry! Ladysmith captured!"

Interested citizens rush out into the streets bareheaded in their desire to get "the latest news" from the south African war. They pay five cents apiece for the papers and invariably find that the venders are in a great hurry to get on to the next customer. A moment later they discover that they have bought not an extra paper but a special fake newspaper, made like the celebrated razors, only to "sell" the too confident public.

On the down-town streets the situation is quite bad, especially Sunday afternoons. Ladysmith has been captured on an average of once a week for the last two months if one could believe the cries of some of the news sellers. Some of them unblushingly sell four pages of ancient "boiler plate," relieved by enormous "extra" heads over ridiculous alleged telegrams, which bear on their surface proof of their falsity.

These are, of course, petty annoyances, but so are mosquitoes. They hurt nobody so much as the honest majority of newsboys who use no false pretenses in selling their papers, but that makes it no more pleasant for the people who are swindled. A dishonest newsboy is no better than a dishonest clerk or cashier. He lacks only the opportunity of the greater criminal.

The police should have authority to protect the public from this sort of imposition, and if they have not the authority the Council or the Legislature should give it.

"BUNGLERS AND CLOWNS."

Under the caption "Stümper und Tölpel," or "Bunglers and Clowns," the Abendpost discusses the situation in the Republican party of Illinois, and more especially of Cook County. It thinks that the plans of Lorimer and his associates will fail because they have not had a classical education. If they had studied Greek and Roman history they would have known better than to attempt to rule by the bungling, clownish methods they now employ. They might have profited by the example of the Emperor Augustus, who was known as a friend of the people and not accused of tyranny in spite of his absolute sway. The secret of Augustus' power was that, knowing he could make the Senate and people do what he would, he always went through the formality of pretending to yield to their will.

The Republican bosses of Cook County are not so careful. The Abendpost says that, although the party consists of the cleverest and best men, they have allowed five or six machine politicians to call themselves the party. These forget that the party includes "the editors of the most influential newspapers, prominent and intelligent lawyers, physicians, and professors, the greatest merchant princes, the captains of industry, and the best vigor of the City of Chicago," and a former street car conductor and an ex-druggist cannot enforce unconditional obedience upon people of that stamp. These leading citizens do not wish to touch "dirty political work" and are willing to allow it to be done by the organization and pay for the relief from the worry. But they are unwilling that a candidate for a high office should hold himself indebted only to the bosses who have taken him under their wing. The convention is not to be held until the month of May, but even now, four months before the primaries, it is asserted that the 560 delegates will support a certain candidate.

The Abendpost thinks that such a proceeding will be impossible if the self-government of the American people is not a "humbug." The bosses have proved themselves bunglers and clowns. They should have kept still, packed the convention, allowed a seeming fight between candidates, and then "the victor would have been congratulated by the defeated ones, and the party newspapers would have been obliged to support one who seemed the free choice of the voters." Instead, the candidate of the bosses has been announced already. While a good man, against whose character nothing can be said, the Abendpost says he is already laboring under the misfortune that the people believe that if elected he will be a servant of the bosses, who would thus be able to control the State as well as Cook County.

It is suggested by the Abendpost that the way in which the Cook County bosses have bungled things shows the necessity for a chair of practical politics at the American universities.

THE OTHER SMOKE NUISANCE.

No doubt it will be an agreeable relief to women to have the searchlight of criticism, which of late has been so embarrassingly turned upon their sex, shifted so that it may shine upon masculine lineaments. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones has already performed this office, and he finds the manly countenance much the worse for the smoke nuisance, and made thereby somewhat akin to the Chinaman's face. Mr. Jones has always fought this form of the smoke evil, though he has not been adverse to asking for a light from some of the smokers. That is to say that some of the great thinkers to whom the noted divine has turned for puffs of inspiration have been smokers, and one can recall great deeds accomplished by the devotees of "My Lady Nicotine." Of course, there is no telling what greater acts might have been achieved if these perpetrators had been wholly free from the taste that defiles, yet it is well, as Mr. Jones knows, to give even a smoky Satan his due.

Of course, looked at from lofty theological heights, the paragon of animals clutching his little roll of dried leaves is a ridiculous figure, and when saturated with the odor that all the perfumes of Arabia cannot smother he is, to some feminine and divine instincts, an offensive one. Yet the joy of the smoker is a subtle delight that so far has eluded analysis, has defied the doctor and the minister, and has, according to Kipling, made a woman sink into insignificance. Until a hygienic and theological substitute is supplied it will perhaps be impossible to tear the lover from his idol.

GOOD ROADS IN IOWA.

The supervisors of Iowa counties in their convention at Ames took a stand in favor of road improvement. Such action is customary at conventions of the kind. It usually ends in talk, but this time there may be action, for there are signs of reform. As pointed out by C. F. Curtiss, the difficulty is not scant appropriations for the purpose, but rather that the best use is not made of what money there is. Mr. Curtiss struck at the root of the evil when he said that the funds should not be expended under the direction of a "road boss" who has not education, training, nor any other qualifications for the work. The people have not yet been aroused on the subject, but he hoped that the time would come when they would realize that local taxes are four or five times as large as the State and national taxes, yet are far less judiciously expended.

In support of this argument for good roads, Mr. Curtiss quoted statistics showing that the average cost of moving a ton of farm products one mile is twenty-five cents and that the average haul is twelve miles. As the total tonnage of agricultural products amounts to over 900,000,000 and the cost of transportation on good hard roads is only eight cents a mile, the improvement of all the roads in the United States would result in a saving of $600,000,000 annually.

While the supervisors were in session at Ames the Iowa Engineers' society was discussing good roads at Des Moines. The Good Roads committee of the engineers had made inquiry of the country surveyors by circular letter as to the condition of Iowa roads. They found that in 88 per cent of the counties there is no system or plan for the location and construction of permanent roads, but what is done one day is often undone the next. Probably 90 per cent of the counties have all the material they need right within their borders. Sixty-five per cent still use day labor on the roads, but of the counties that have adopted the construction of permanent hard roads 98 per cent employ the contract system under the plans and specifications of an engineer.

There is now before the Iowa Legislature a bill which provides for a State engineer and a uniform system of roads throughout the State. It requires special taxation for roads. The supervisors approve it and the sentiment of the engineers was in its favor, although no action was taken. The objection to the employment of the State engineer is that Iowa already has so many State commissions and executive officers. The State engineer would be a more useful official than many of those now serving, but it might be well to abolish some of the others first. The people could do much if they would elect engineers as county surveyors, thus gaining expert services without additional expense.

FUTURE OF IRON.

The New York Journal of Commerce asserts that there is no reason why the wonderful increase in the production of iron should not continue indefinitely. Many people have had reason for doubt inasmuch as the present production is greater than the world has ever known and the United States alone is now producing more than did the whole world only a few years ago. The higher prices of iron and steel do not seem to check its consumption and the demand continues to increase without limit in sight.

New uses for iron and steel have been responsible for the increased use of the metal. The Journal of Commerce points out that while the extension of railroads in the United States is progressing slowly, yet the renewal of old tracks continues to be rapid, the old iron rails being removed to make way for the more durable steel rails. In the old world there is an unlimited demand for railroad construction. Once the railroad was constructed to secure an existing commerce, but now it is constructed to create a commerce. The concession has been granted for the railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. The Cape to Cairo railway is likely to follow the end of the Boer war. International agreement to maintain freedom to access to China means rapid extension of railroad construction in the Celestial Empire. Iron and steel steamships are more common, the wooden vessels being crowded from the seas as the cost of production of the metal is lessened.

The Tribune commented the other day on the scarcity of lumber. It has been asked how the demand would be supplied. As wood has been succeeded by coal as fuel, so iron is succeeding wood as a building material. Tall buildings and light and low sheds have been built of steel, but there is a disposition to use it in smaller structures, and this will increase as the scarcity of wood increases the price of lumber and as improved processes decrease the cost of making steel. Light and ornamental work to take the place of the inflammable woodwork used for interior decoration is not only possible but is being used already to some extent.

In this increased use for iron may be found reason for confidence in the industrial future of the United States. As the chief producer of iron and steel, with a constantly increasing superiority and supplies that are inexhaustible, the prosperity of the United States seems secure if on this account alone.

AS TO LITERARY STARS.

The death of Ruskin naturally invites inspection of the English literary zenith, and one is inclined to question whether there are at present any stars of the promised magnitude of the vanished Ruskin and Carlyle in prose and of Tennyson and Browning in poetry. In America who is the Emerson of today and who the typical poet? In both countries there are young aspirants who have revealed some divine sparks, but whether these will be kindled to a blaze remains to be proven.

On the face of it there seems to be today more men who combine the literary art with some other important activity, and of whom it might be said, as Henry James has recently so admirably said of Stevenson: "Almost the last word about him "would be that he had, at any rate, su"premely written, were it not that he "seems still better characterized by his "having at any rate supremely lived." It has been said that the early sterility in American literature was due to the fact that men were living rather than reflecting in those days, and when the time for reflection came there rose up an Emerson and his kind. Men seem to have gone back to the "living" again, or if they combine the two it is in such men as F. Hopkinson Smith or the late George W. Steevens, who have the instinct for adventure combined with the artistic instinct for writing, and who, according to their own lights, live "supremely." But whatever be the cause there seems at present no promise of English Ruskins and Carlyles or American Emersons.

The country is called upon to face the possibility that none of the political platforms this year may suit Mr. Debs.

As Mr. Bryan's bank account increases in size he becomes more and more tractable when approached with suggestions that free silver should not be the dominant and overshadowing demand of the Democratic platform this year.

Many trusting souls who are learning French preparatory to visiting the Paris exposition will be shocked next summer at the singular inability of the Parisians to understand their own language.

Aguinaldo's government is reduced to a low ebb in its finances, but he keeps his capital in constant circulation.

Senator Cullom is hearing from those of his constituents who are not under the spell of Quay's charming personality—and most of his constituents are of that kind.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Proof Positive.

The closing hymn had been sung, and the Rev. Dr. Fourthly was about to pronounce the benediction when an official member of the church came forward, slipped something into his hand, and hurriedly whispered in his ear.

"A strange thing has happened," the doctor said, addressing his large congregation. "The trustees inform me that in looking over the collection taken up awhile ago they have found a $5 gold piece, and they think it more than likely it was dropped in by mistake, the donor probably having intended to give five cents. If such is the case I hope the brother who contributed the coin will not have the slightest hesitation in coming forward at the close of the meeting and reclaiming it. As a slight penalty for his carelessness, however, we shall make it a condition that he give us a quarter of a dollar in exchange for it. He can't get this $5 back for a nickel."

Is there anybody who doubts that the world is growing better—that the general tendency of mankind is surely, even if slowly, in an upward direction? Is there anybody who does not see this gradual uplift, whereby men are emerging from their sordid and sodden past and making of their dead selves, as the poet hath sung, stepping stones to higher things?

If such there be, let him go and hide his face from the gaze of his fellow creatures!

Only one man—only one man, mark you, in all that vast audience—came forward to claim the $5 gold piece!

Out of Sight.

"I have been told," said the sportsman who had come from a distance and was wandering vaguely about with his gun on his shoulder, "there are wild geese in this locality."

"Yes," responded the countryman, listening a moment with his ear turned in an upward direction, "but they are scarce and high."

Others Similarly Afflicted.

"I want you to tell me plainly, doctor," said the man with the fat government position, "what is the matter with me."

"Well, sir," answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair and looking at his beefy, redfaced patient, "you are suffering from underwork and overpay."

Proper Form.

The society editor of the Daily Bread, who was acting temporarily as news editor, worked over in this style a dispatch pertaining to a battle:

"General Walker announces the engagement of Colonel Thompson with a considerable force of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Colonel Thompson will be at home within the enemy's lines until exchanged."

Only Those Slight Tokens.

"Has my daughter, sir," demanded the stern father, "ever given you reason to think she would listen to a proposal of marriage from you?"

"Well," said the young man, twirling his hat in his hand in an embarrassed manner, "except that she calls me 'darling,' and always kisses me when I bid her good night, I can't say that she has."

PERSONALS.

Senator Pettus, who is nearly 80 years of age, is the oldest member of the United States Senate.

The Duke of Edinburg has a fleet of fifty silver ships, presented to him at different times by admiring cities and towns.

When the Ottawa battery of the second contingent of volunteers left Canada for south Africa Mayor Payment presented each soldier with $25 on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is spending much of her time skating on the ice covering the lake in the garden of the palace known as the House of the Woods, where the Peace conference was held.

Iowa and Vice Presidency.

[From the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican.]

There is more or less discussion of the name of Iowa's Governor in connection with the now vacant Vice Presidency. It is flattering to Iowans to realize that their Governor has attained so much prominence in the short time he has been in public life. Papers of the highest standing in the country—not Iowa papers which might naturally be friendly to Governor Shaw—have even gone so far as to suggest that the Iowa Governor is too good material for the Presidency to be wrecked in the lower office of Vice President. One of the Eastern correspondents recently stated that it would be the Iowa man—if it was not a New York man, and New York may not be able to agree upon any one candidate. If Governor Shaw would authorize the use of his name for the nomination, without a doubt he would find an immediate and enthusiastic following not only in the Western States, but throughout the country. The Governor will probably not enter the race, but if the nomination is within the reach of Iowa, we are of the opinion that it ought to be taken. Iowa would be greatly honored even with the Vice Presidency. Governor Boies had the nomination for Vice President within his reach, but his friends refused it for him. They ought not to have done so. A Vice Presidential nomination is an honor to a State that no one can lay aside without denying his State a measure of the prestige to which it is entitled through the development of its public men.

Good Fortune of Paris.

Paris is in great luck to have a year of such widespread prosperity for her exposition, as it is probable more people will be able to make an extensive holiday trip this summer than ever before in the history of the world.—San Francisco Call.

Ominous Signs.

The announcement that two panthers are at large up in Massachusetts sounds much as if the advance agent of Mr. Bryan's New England tour is getting in his work.—Washington Post.

Improvement Suggested.

Mr. Beveridge's lecture to Congress on the Philippines might be improved if the dignity of the Senate would permit him to use a stereopticon.—Washington Star.

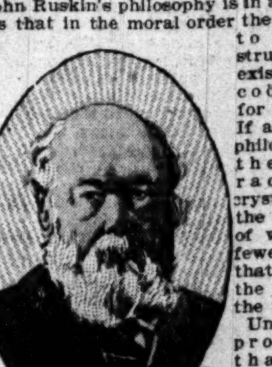
England's Greatest Teacher—John Ruskin.

BY MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

It is customary to exalt John Ruskin as a critic in art, as master of an original, forceful, and picturesque style in literature. It is more customary thus to praise than to read him. It is customary to smile or to sneer at Ruskin as a philosopher, as a practical man. I venture to think that, despite a recondite vocabulary, rendering him difficult of access to readers of limited culture, despite charges of medievalism on the one hand and of socialism on the other, John Ruskin is the greatest teacher England has yet produced.

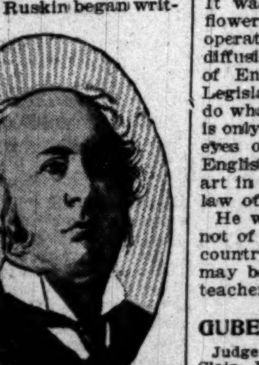
To be a great teacher implies a philosophy. To be a successful teacher implies that the philosophy shall be within general comprehension. To be the greatest teacher a nation has produced down to this era is to say that John Ruskin has been most efficient of all Englishmen in establishing ideal truth over the widest area of practical life in England, with certainty of its vital transmission to posterity.

John Ruskin's philosophy is in a sentence. It is that in the moral order the law ought to be, not struggle for existence but coöperation for existence. If all the best philosophies of the human race were crystallized for the maximum of wisdom in fewest words, that would be the phrase of the product.



Lord Salisbury.

Until Ruskin pronounced that gospel England, ostentatiously Christian, was pagan. Whatever the church by law established, the creed of the constitution was that of "natural selection." Perceived by the ancients, who detected it as a necessary corollary of evolution defined by Aristotle, it waited for a name by Wallace and Darwin. "Selection" in science means cutting off the weak to make room for the strong, as fittest to survive. When Ruskin began writing his gospel of coöperation for existence as the moral correspondent of the physical struggle for existence, it was delivered in a vehicle strange to England, art. It is the severest criticism upon the nineteenth century that, throughout its career, the essential union of art and ethics has been stigmatized as fantastic or scorned as absurd.



Sir John Millais.

The law of selection in nature is benign. It defends man against noxious competition. In the social order selection is malignant. It reduces humanity to a par with all lowest life. It makes material strength an irresponsible despot, mightier than mountains or seas, subject to equally irrational courses, and more cruel than selection in physical nature, because it controls environment as well as all creatures. To insert his gospel of coöperation for existence in the consciousness of England, Ruskin was obliged to resort to art. Everything else had been tried and failed. There were great teachers in England before Ruskin. Eminent divines in homily had failed. For a moment, occasionally, secular philanthropy essayed an illustration of it; and, in glowing embers, politicians predicted its final extinction. Ruskin succeeded in exacting attention by the extraordinary simplicity and directness with which he projected his gospel into sordid England. Philistines and other conservatives supposed that he was articulating studio jargon, and that nobody would understand him. They alone failed to understand. The conservatism that prevailed in England then was of the kind that would have objected to fiat lux on the ground that it would disturb chaos. The sum of such conservatism is, let things be; whatever is, is right.

Scene in an Old English Coal Mine.

Ruskin's "let there be light" was not first an illumination if picture galleries. It was a penetration of mines. Within their caverns, so low was the wage, so base the domestic standard, that fathers, mothers, and children were obliged to delve below the earth eighteen hours daily for food and drink, and sleep the remainder of the twenty-four. It was not uncommon for childbirth to occur in the collieries, the mother to resume drudgery as soon as able to crawl, the child to begin when strong enough to creep. It was John Ruskin's writings on light that by irresistible transference of application fastened attention upon the subterranean life of the English white slaves. The struggle for existence was keenest in the factories after the mines. "Selection" was so absolute a dictator of English law that it became a statutory offense for labor even to mobilize in trades unions, for relaxation of its restraints. Soldiers and sailors were flogged to death and millions of tillers of the soil were sentenced to death by starvation under the maxim that, as idle landlords, men had a right to do as they pleased with their own.

Michael Davitt.

When, after the battle of Waterloo, Parliament was voting large sums to the Duke of Wellington, it was proposed to limit the punishment of a soldier or sailor to a hundred lashes. Lord Palmerston interposed with an objection drawn from selection. The English, he said, require more punishment than other nations. The motion was rejected without a division.

The idea that a voice in Parliament should be heard from labor was opposed by the present Prime Minister, whose assertion that he would never consent to household suffrage is described by one of his approved biographers as among Lord Salisbury's "honorable scruples." It was Ruskin's gospel of coöperation for existence, as a substitute for struggle for existence, that inaugurated the reform era of legislation affecting land and labor in the United England. Gladstone, Bright, Parnell, Davitt, succeeded in part in reflecting Ruskin upon legislation. Salisbury has lived to apply it to dwellings of the poor in cities.

Ruskin's gospel of light was meantime reaching English art. To this hour England has not produced a first rank genius in painting or sculpture. Constable, Turner, in landscape, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Millais, and many more of merit there are. Art attained its perfection in the two countries whose natural light approximates perfection in shadows, Greece and Italy. Deficient in the natural medium, English art was blinded by tradition and conventionality. Upon its blindness Ruskin laid his fingers and said, Ephpheta, be thou opened. Ruskin has served as a substitute for the renaissance in England, which was not swept by that splendid wave as were Italy, France, and Germany.

One of Ruskin's Lessons (Window Box).

"The growth of wealth," writes Humphry Ward, in his review of the reign of Victoria, "the increase of the leisure class, the influence exercised upon life by the general widening of ideas, the more direct influence of the writings of men of genius, with Mr. Ruskin at their head, have combined to increase enormously the demand for works of art." Ruskin's injunction to English art after its eyes were unsealed was, "Go to nature for truth." The pre-Raphaelites exemplified it. The creation of a Department of Art in the national government was its direct consequence. All England is a garden outside the manufacturing cities. "God's finger touched but did not press in making England," wrote Mrs. Browning. It was Ruskin's gospel that transformed English manufacturing towns from desert into gardens. It was Ruskin who instituted the window flower box. After diffusion of the law of coöperation for existence, Ruskin's plea for the diffusion of beauty comes in the regeneration of England. He not only convinced the Legislature that a man has not the right to do what he pleases with his own, that wealth is only a trust; he not only vivified the glazed eyes of English art, he taught the whole English reading world to read nature and art in a common alphabet, the fundamental law of truth and beauty.

He who has done these things, which are not of his time only, but all time; not of his country alone but for universal humanity, may be called without offense the greatest teacher England has yet produced.

GUBERNATORIAL COMMENT.

Judge Hanecy received a chilly reception in St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, and Randolph Counties last week.—Paris Beacon.

Judge Carter seems to be the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Judge Hanecy of Chicago, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is looked upon as the candidate of the machine and is being opposed in rural districts.—Danville Press.

There seems to be a well grounded suspicion gyrating through the minds of the people generally all over the State that the Hanecy boom is being engineered principally by Tanner men.—Fairbury Blade.

It is announced in the Chicago papers that Judge Carter will be a candidate for Governor. This ought to make politics lively in Chicago between now and the time for holding the primaries.—Decatur Herald.

There is a movement among influential and public-spirited Republicans of Cook County to secure Judge Carter's consent to become a Gubernatorial candidate. It is eminently deserving of encouragement.—Ottawa Journal.

Those croakers who insisted that Governor Tanner, if renominated, could not carry Cook County could show how sincere they were in the claim by supporting Judge Hanecy, who has and no doubt can carry Cook.—Salem Republican.

The reason for Tanner's withdrawal from the contest for the nomination for Governor is now apparent. He felt that if Cullom were allowed to have the Senatorial race all to himself it would weaken the ticket.—Carbondale Free Press.

In their efforts for Reeves the Rockford bosses stand in just the same position as do the Chicago bosses who want Hanecy. A boss who promises a county to a candidate months before the people have spoken is the same whether he lives in Chicago or in Rockford.—Rockford Recorder.

Governor Tanner's suggestions in opposition to the giving of instructions to the Republican nominees for the Legislature are practical and timely, and will appeal to good Republicans as calculated to promote the success of the Republican party in Illinois.—Springfield Journal.

It becomes now a question whether to instruct or not to instruct and to this question the Republicans of the State will address themselves with considerable interest during the next two months intervening before the holding of the Senatorial conventions.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

There seems to be quite an undercurrent of opinion with Republicans that John R. Tanner may yet become the nominee for Governor to succeed himself, notwithstanding his positive speech to the contrary. Certainly no better leader could be secured, but the Governor's announcement should be taken as final.—Metropolis Journal-Republican.

In a personal letter Congressman Walter Reeves says: "The claim being made that Cook County will cast its solid delegation for any one man is absolutely without foundation and should deceive no one. I feel confident of the support of a substantial number of delegates from Cook County in the coming State convention."—Galesburg Republican-Register.

Candidate Reeves seems still unable to believe that the encouragement he received from Chicago Rpublicans early in his campaign was only for the purpose of holding public opinion in suspense until the "machine" should be ready to unmask his policy. He still thinks that he has strength in that city, and persists in being a candidate.—Danville Press.

It was a bold move on the part of Congressman Lorimer et al, to say that they would throw the Cook County delegation as a unit for Judge Hanecy. Since the love feast the friends of Reeves and Yates have taken stock, sized up the situation carefully, and found that there are several reasons for thinking that Lorimer et al. may not be able to carry out their boast.—Mattoon Gazette.

Walter Reeves takes a hopeful view as to his candidacy for Governor. He has invaded Chicago, with the promise of support by many well-known workers. He asserts that he will secure a vote that will land him in the Executive's chair. That's the way to feel about it. Nothing like a man having confidence in himself. Richard Yates is equally hopeful, and it wouldn't be wondered at if the fight was between these two gentlemen.—Casey Republican.

Will Cullom Reverse Himself?

[From the Rockford (Ill.) Star.]

The report comes from Washington that Senator Cullom has decided to vote to admit the disreputable Quay to a seat in the Senate. Senator Cullom's friends, in and out of his party, hope he will not thus stultify himself. Thus far his record in the Senate has been a consistent one, and he cannot afford at this period of his life to reverse himself. He voted against admitting Corbett of Oregon, though the latter's claim was vastly stronger than Quay's.

There is some hidden hand behind this Quay business. Some power is forcing men like Mr. Cullom to spoil a good record.

Senator Quay represents all that is evil and vicious in public life. His whole record is bad.

Senator Cullom cannot afford to vote to seat such a man.

Democratic Outlook.

Colonel Henry Watterson explains the gloom of the Democratic outlook by remarking that "the country is in a state of hopeless prosperity." Those are the exact dimensions of the situation. There isn't enough calamity in stock to support a Populist campaign in a single township.—New York Mail and Express.

Reminiscent.

Mrs. Lakeside—"I saw something today that called up a vague recollection of my first marriage."

Mr. Lakeside—"Did you? What was it."

Mrs. Lakeside—"My first husband. I hadn't seen him for years."—Philadelphia Press.

Grinding Monarchy.

"The British want ground!" shouted the Boer sympathizer.

"Well, go on," said the man who cuts meat during working hours; "what do they want ground? Sausage, flour, or knives? Be explicit."—New York World.

APPEAL BY MAUD BOOTH.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER ASKS $1,000 TO RUN HOPE HALL 3 MONTHS.

Addresses an Audience at the Residence of Mrs. L. A. Coonley-Ward on the Needs of Persons Just Out of Prison—Endeavors to Save Them from Drifting Back Into Crime—Statistics That Prove Interesting—Part of Needed Money Raised.

Hope Hall is not in the Chicago directory. That it existed in Chicago was news to a hundred men and women last night, who, sitting in the parlors of Mrs. L. A. Coonley-Ward's residence, 620 Division street, listened to the story of its work as told by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America. Hope Hall of Chicago is only a part of the Volunteer Prisoners' league, which has for its object the salvation of State criminals; a hall, however, through which in one year 161 out of 170 convicts from Joliet prison have passed to honorable employment in the world.

For the maintenance of work for three months Mrs. Booth said $1,000 was needed. A part of this fund was contributed last night by her auditors, who were moved by her story of the work accomplished. Further contributions to the fund will be solicited by persons interested in the charity. THE TRIBUNE would be glad to receive and acknowledge any such subscriptions and will see that they are forwarded to the proper place.

Redemption for the Criminal.

In her speech, which thrilled with earnestness and sometimes with emotion, Mrs. Booth talked for the man who "never had a chance"; for the man whom, once fallen, the world has been calling lost. Her text was the hopelessness of prison life as it is today; her sermon a pointing of the way to redemption for the habitual criminal.

"I believe in punishment for crime," she said, "and I know that the false sentiment that seeks out Governors for the granting of pardons for crime may be a dangerous thing to society. But I know, too, that for the public the sentence of the Judge against a prisoner dismisses him from the world's life until such time as, coming back to it, he feels the bitter fate that brands him a criminal for life.

"Warden McClaughry of Joliet Prison said to me only a few days ago that men in prison for the first time often left it with hope; but for the second time, never."

From this and from other prison testimony Mrs. Booth held that 90 per cent of first-term prisoners who go back to penitentiaries do so because the world has no other place for them to go to.

"Often I am met with the argument, 'Let the man go to work, prove himself trustworthy and competent, and I'll employ him.' And to this I can only say: 'Why, when he does that he won't need you.'"

Eighty-four Thousand in Prisons.

There are 84,000 prisoners in the penitentiaries of the United States, according to Mrs. Booth's figures, and, according to her philosophy, these men, under guidance, hold the key to their deliverance. Personal work among them she regarded as the only work that could reach them; a work that brought the worker down to the plane of sympathy and love.

"Ten, fifteen, or twenty years of life in prison crushes a man almost out of human semblance," she said. "With eyes on the ground, with the shuffling gait of the lockstep, and with the halting, stammering efforts of an unused tongue, these men are asked to go out and prove themselves!"

"My boys in prison," she called them, and told how she had gone into the work with no idea of how it was to be carried on; that she had taken with her only the message of love and sympathy; that in this first trial in Sing Sing nearly four years ago she had met with a great response; a response that followed her out into the world and which had plied thousands of letters in her study.

Since this first movement, the three prisons of New York, one in Massachusetts, one in New Jersey, two in California, one in Joliet, one at Baltimore, and (two weeks ago) one in Columbus, O., have been included in the league.

First Experiment in New York.

Hope Hall, in New York, was the first experiment under difficulties of neighborly opposition. This was lived down until, when the home was moved to a ten-acre tract on Long Island a short time ago, the neighbor who had protested loudest was warmest in his well-wishes. Three thousand prisoners are on the books of the league at present, and of 700 men liberated and passed through the homes 75 per cent have found good positions and a new life.

Illinois, with its indeterminate sentence law, was touched upon as a great field for work, and in closing Mrs. Booth asked for help in paying a debt of $500 on Hope Hall and in raising $500 more to run the home for three months. There was a hearty response in cash and in pledges. Enthusiasm rose, and in the discussions that followed several plans were suggested by which larger sums would be raised.

DAY OF FESTIVITY AT YALE.

Social Week Opens with Teas, Germans, Receptions, and the Junior Promenade Concert.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Yale's guests of social week enjoyed a round of teas, germans, receptions, and the annual junior promenade concert today. An innovation was that of holding the german of the Berzilius society in the morning. It took place in the new chapter house of the society, The Colony.

Among the dancers were the following Western girls: Miss Winifred Ely, Cleveland, and Mr. Perkins; Miss Capen of St. Louis, with Mr. Carey, Yale.

Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss gave the junior tea at her Hillhouse avenue residence. Mrs. Hadley, wife of the Yale President, was one of the patronesses. Among the guests were: Miss Stearns, Detroit; Miss Carlue, La Crosse, Wis.; Miss Dean, St. Paul; Miss Winston, Minneapolis; Miss Ethel Benton, Cincinnati, and Miss Ethel Brown, Cleveland.

The principal event of the day was, however, the glee and banjo club concert in the Hyperion Theater this evening. This was attended by all the guests of social week. It was followed about midnight tonight by the junior german. The german was led by P. Lincoln Mitchell and Miss Benton of Cincinnati. Among the patronesses were: Mrs. G. H. Christian, Minneapolis, and Mrs. O. C. Hord, Cleveland.

The senior german tonight was led by Percy Avery Rockefeller of New York, with Miss Adams of Toledo.

READY TO BUILD DORMITORY.

Mrs. Hitchcock Agrees to Site Selected on University Campus and Work Will Begin Soon.

Mrs. Annie Hitchcock visited the University of Chicago yesterday and saw Dr. Harper concerning the $100,000 dormitory for boys which is to be built with funds donated by her. She objected at first to the site selected, at Ellis avenue and Fifty-seventh street, but was persuaded to agree to it. She preferred a site facing the Midway plaisance. Plans for the building will be obtained at once and work of construction begun as soon as possible.

MINNIE DREXEL FELL MARRIED.

Daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer Weds Robert Kelo Cassatt at Whitemarsh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, was today married to Robert Kelo Cassatt, son of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania railroad. The ceremony was performed in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Whitemarsh, by the Rev. Samuel Snelling.

The bridemaids were the Misses Mae Fell, Ellen Drexel Paul, Katherine Cassatt, Elsie Cassatt, Rhoda Howe, Lily Rodes, Pauline Biddle of this city, Mary McCormick of Chicago, and Miss Gr... of Albany. The bridegroom was attended by Murray Forbes of Boston as best man. The ushers included George McFadden, Samuel K. Reeves, George L. Harrison, Thomas Ridgway, F. Livingston L. Biddle, Samuel W. Rawle, Lawton of New York, and C. W. Hanford of Pittsburg.

The bride wore a gown of white point lace, with a veil of the same material. After the wedding a breakfast was served at Camp Hill Hall, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer at Fort Washington, Pa.

Silver Jubilee Celebration Ends.

Jubilee services in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Forty-eight Missions' society of the Christian Church ended at the Palmer House yesterday. The Rev. J. H. Hardin, the Rev. F. G. Tyrrell, Chicago; G. B. Van Arsdale, South Bend; A. E. Cory, Honolulu; and J. L. Brandt, Valparaiso, Ind., spoke.

Mrs. C. Baty Sent to Jail.

Mrs. C. Baty, 397 Dearborn street, was sent to the County Jail yesterday by Judge Batten for contempt of court in not giving to the administrator of the estate of Allen Parks the sum of $1,000, which, it is alleged, she took from his vest before he died. He was a lodger in her house. Mrs. Baty denied that she had the money.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

A HANDMAIDEN OF ART

THE ladies of the board found time in the midst of many other duties to give extravagant praise to poor old Anne Lee's wash drawings. Indeed, it was the ladies of the board who had provided the materials for these productions. Though they were an enthusiastic board, they admitted to themselves that time might sometimes hang a little heavily at the Old Ladies' Home—that peaceful retreat of decayed gentlewomen. For, be it understood, this was a retreat of a peculiar sort, and was not too inclusive in its beneficence. The ladies who filled its bare, clean chambers were the widows of clergymen, the cousins of Bishops, the near kin of deans. An amosphere at once exclusive and theological pervaded the place, and if law and system have one spot which they favored above all others, that place was, without doubt, the Old Ladies' Home.

Anne Lee was as well born as any inmate of its walls, and she [illegible] certain reminiscences of a peculiarly feminine character which might have furnished a romancer with several pretty tales. She had not, however, known in the long course of her life what it was to draw the deep and sweet breath of perfect liberty. As a girl she was raised to account for every moment of her time, and to ask for permission to make a call or to take a walk. It had always ben the fashion in her famtly for the women to do this way. Married, she knew no more liberty, and when she became a widow she went to live with a sister, who granted her house room grudgingly, and who finally thought it best for Anne to resign her modest chamber and her unobtrusive seat at her board for the kinder hospitality of the Old Ladies' Home. Anne Lee, who was too proud to show her pride, entered its doors as if she had been a Duchess returning after many journeyings to her ancestral estates. She bore herself with the greatest dignity, was elaborately polite to the other inmates, a trifle condescending to the ladies of the board, and was friendly with the servants.

"I reserve all my ill-nature for my equals," she once remarked to a friend. Her little chamber at the home looked toward the north.

"I think I ought to have a north light," she had said to the matron on entering. "I am something of an artist, as perhaps you know." The matron glanced at the white, wavering hands, the gentle yet obstinate blue eyes, the delicate chin, and narrow, lofty brow, and smiled. The matron had become a good physiognomist, and she read vanity and sensitiveness in this high-bred and imaginative face. She told the ladies of the board, and they procured cardboard, and tubes, and charcoal, and an easel, and hoped that they should hear little of Anne Lee.

All might have gone well if it had not been for Mrs. Edward Appleby, who, being a bride, had no business on the board anyway. The views she took of life were too irresponsibly optimistic for a member of a board. She was enthusiastic—and, therefore, disorganizing. She saw Anne Lee's pallid landscapes and opaque-looking marines, and uttered affectionate and extravagant praise. Then, out of the fullness of a pretty pocket-book, she purchased a few of these things.

"It will give the poor old thing a little pocket money," she reflected. "Perhaps she would like to buy some little remembrance for her friends."

And she thought no more about the matter.

But one day Anne Lee was missing. No one had seen her leave. She would not, of course, have been allowed even to walk upon the street alone—for it was still her fate to be deprived of liberty. Moreover, her easel, her painting materials, and a part of her clothes were missing. There seemed to be little doubt that she had made her escape in the early morning. But where had she gone? Inquiries were made of all her acquaintances. None of them knew anything about her. The police searched the city. The physicians, the Coroner, the hospital superintendents—all watched. All waited. But Anne did not come into their hands.

It was Mrs. Appleby who found her—Mrs. Appleby, who was so well pleased with the world that she went about constantly endeavoring to discover more beauties. She was visiting a certain old and historic building, which for three decades had been affected by artists for their studies, when she came upon this little sign card, written in an uncertain hand, and tucked in the corner of the door:

"Anne Lee, Artist."

"What a coincidence!" said Mrs. Appleby, and, moved by an idle curiosity, she tapped at the door, hardly knowing why she did so. She more than half expected to see the door opened by some young girl to whom she would tell the pathetic story of the other Anne Lee's disappearance.

But it was poor old Anne Lee herself, in her familiar black stuff dress, who opened the door, and who, seeing Mrs. Appleby, assumed an attitude of defiance. Mrs. Appleby took note of the attitude and perceived that diplomacy was required.

"Am I not to see the work you have been doing, Anne?" she asked. "Perhaps you will have something that will please me better than anything you have yet done. I am out this morning on a picture hunt, and have already visited three or four of the studios."

Anne Lee could not resist the smile of this patron. She threw wide the door of her "studio." Then, with a realizing sense of its poverty, blushed scarlet. The ambitious old creature had spent every cent of which she was possessed and pawned every trinket to fit out this retreat, confident, without doubt, that as soon as her talents became known life would present no further problems. The place was a pitiful imitation of a young art student's workshop, with its make shifts and decorations. The inane, timidly-tinted water-colors and charcoal sketches were pinned upon the walls; the cot was covered with a ragged paisley shawl, and behind a figured curtain were the evidences of poor old Anne's circumscribed housekeeping. Her face was paler by far than when she left the home, and it was evident that art had not condescended to feed her infirm votary. On the contrary, she had pinched still more those wrinkled cheeks, and put into the patient eyes a look of yet deeper loneliness.

"You must have a studio back at the home, Anne," suggested Mrs. Appleby, gently, after she made one or two purchases of the artist. "I am going out to call a carriage for you, and an expressman shall bring your things afterward."

But old Anne was not to be so easily cajoled. It was only after the perplexed young lady resorted to threats that the artist consented to resign her independent career.

But Mrs. Appleby had yet further difficulties to encounter. The President of the board and all the members refused to take the poor old creature back.

"She has proved herself ungrateful," said they. "She does not deserve to enjoy the privileges of the home."

"It was only the liberty of the spirit taking its last gasping breath," pleaded Mrs. Appleby with some lurking scorn of rules and regulations. "I do not think she will ever try to be free again. She knows now that for such as she it is useless. She has no friends to care for her. Let her come back to her corner—she has been a naughty old child, but she will be good now, and perhaps love us all the better. Please!"

But the board was obdurate for a long time, and finally consented to permit Anne's return only on condition that she would make an apology. This Anne flatly and persistently refused to do.

"What have I to apologize for?" she inquired. "Is the home a prison and are the members of the board my jailers? Who are they, pray, that Anne Lee should apologize to them?" But after these brave words she broke down and sobbed piteously on Mrs. Appleby's neck.

It was Mrs. Appleby who wrote out the apology—and it was a self-respecting one—and got Anne Lee to sign it.

"I will present this to the board if it is so required," said Anne, "but I will say nothing more—not though I am turned out upon the street."

The board sat in session. It was an important-looking body of ladies. It sat in session and waited for old Anne Lee. Mrs. Appleby heard her coming and arose and opened the door for her. She came in slowly and walked like one who was afflicted with grief. Her white hair clung in damp strands to her delicate sunken temples, her lips were tremulous, and every line of the sensitive, proud old face made its mute protest against her situation. She fairly staggered as she entered the room, and Mrs. Appleby slipped one strong young arm around her.

"Present your apology to the secretary," she whispered. "It will not be necessary to do anything more."

Anne Lee made a great effort, half extended the paper, then drew it back with an involuntary gesture of true pride. The truth was she had not yet discovered why she should apologize. She looked with appealing eyes at the women about her.

"You go and come when you please," she cried, "and you ask no one what you shall do! But I——" Words failed her, and her breath struggled convulsively in her throat.

The President was a stern woman and one who set much store by the written law, but at sight of this drooping figure, with its pitiful and puerile plea for liberty, her sense of justice consented to leave its high place. A more generous impulse mastered her. She arose, holding out her arms. Anne Lee saw, comprehended as a child comprehends, that forgiveness had come—the forgiveness which had seemed unattainable, and fell sobbing within them. And Mrs. Appleby gently extracted the apology from the colorless old fingers and tossed it in the open fire.

ROMANCE FROM WAR HOSPITAL.

Miss Lora Blackman and Dr. W. G. Young Wed—Acquaintance Dates from Meeting in Porto Rico.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Lora M. Blackman and Dr. William George Young of Grand Rapids, Mich., which took place this morning in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, is the end of a romance begun in Porto Rico hospitals. The young woman is a trained nurse, the daughter of Henry Blackman of Bristol, Kenosha County. During the Spanish war she volunteered for service and was sent to Porto Rico, where she met Dr. Young. Before Miss Blackman returned to this country they were engaged. They will reside at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Shortest and Best Route to Florida.

Via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad and connections. Two trains daily. Through sleeping car tickets sold. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 5700.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MRS. CHARLES P. KELLOGG GIVES A CALICO COTILLON.

Mr. Charles Walker Leads—Hostesses at Dinners Preceding the Dance—Mrs Hubbard F. Carpenter Gives a Tea for the Misses Sturges, Followed by a Theater Party—At Homes and Receptions—Personal Mention—Calendar for Today.

Social events for today:

Knights Templar charity ball at Auditorium.
Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, 620 Division street, informal afternoon for Mrs. Benjamin F. Avery and Mrs. Bonnycastle Robinson.
Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, afternoon reception for John Grahame Brooks. Mr. Brooks will speak on the work of the National Consumers' league.
Miss Edith Counselman, 5035 Greenwood avenue, a luncheon.
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, 83 Cass street, a dinner.
Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 295 Schiller street, a dinner.
The Misses Barrett, 4400 Michigan avenue, a card party.
Mrs. Sidney O. Blair and Miss Blair, 4319 Drexel boulevard, reception from 3 till 6.
Wedding of Miss Stella Klopfer and Mr. Frederick C. Cahn at the Standard club.
Illinois club, "ladies afternoon."
Miss Eleanor Jackson, a violin recital at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Caton, 1910 Calumet avenue.

Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, 1923 Prairie avenue, gave a calico cotillon last evening. The guests went in costume, and the cotillon was led by Mr. Charles Walker. Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. John R. Gott, 135 Lincoln Park avenue, and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, 2838 Michigan avenue, gave dinners preceding the cotillon. Mrs. Kellogg's guests at dinner were:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop.
Mr. Marshall Field,

Mrs. Higinbotham's guests were:

Miss Muriel Byram, Mr. Adolph Babcock,
Miss Alice Higinbotham, Miss Marjorie Burns,
Miss Florence Higinbotham, Mr. Arthur Babcock,
Mr. Charles Walker.

Mrs. Gott entertained:

Mr. and Mrs. William Odell, Mr. King,
Miss Marie Truesdale, Miss Bertha Dibbles,
Mr. Robert Erskine.

Mrs. Hubbard F. Carpenter, 105 Lincoln Park boulevard, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock for Miss Helen and Miss Marion Sturges. Tea was poured by:

Mrs. Frank Johnston, Miss Eliza Rumsey,
Miss Lillian Graham, Miss Kate Sturges,
Miss Alice Pool, Miss Lucy Runnells,
Miss Frances Brown.

A dinner and a theater party followed the reception. Mrs. Carpenter will give a luncheon today for the Misses Sturges.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, 65 Lake Shore drive, gave a dinner last evening followed by a theater party.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Temple Bellamy, 195 Thirtieth street, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter.

Among the hostesses of dinner parties last evening were Mrs. Henry L. Hill, 2316 Calumet avenue, and Mrs. Augustus Green, 2306 Calumet avenue.

Among those holding informal at homes yesterday were: Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 521 Huron street, with Miss Hooper; Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place; Mrs. Robert Dunham, 47 Bellevue place; Miss Isham and Miss Frances Isham, 1 Tower court; and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter, 83 Cass street.

The annual reception of the Culture club was held last evening at Illinois Hall. Those receiving were:

Mrs. Charles F. Judd, Mrs. Addison E. Wells,
Mrs. Edward F. Price, Mrs. A. B. McCourtie,
Mrs. Horace T. Currier, Mrs. Charles Alsip,
Mrs. E. Banning, Mrs. Frank R. Crane,
Mrs. W. E. Elliott, Mrs. Otto Heger,
Mrs. C. E. Pratt, Mrs. Marcus Stearns,
Mrs. A. W. Woodward, Miss Margaret Wilson.

Refreshments were served throughout the evening, and a musical program was given.

Mrs. William McCormick and Miss Mary McCormick are in Philadelphia. Miss McCormick was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Minnie Drexel Fell and Mr. Robert Cassatt at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas J. Drummond of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. Charles W. Brega, 2816 Michigan avenue.

TO ATTEND KAISER'S RECEPTION

Americans to Be Presented at the Court of Berlin Today by United States Ambassador White.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—At the Emperor's reception tomorrow the United States Ambassador will present Mrs. Beehler, Third Secretary Dodge, and George W. Wurts and wife of Philadelphia. Mr. Wurts was formerly First Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg and has for thirty years been in the American foreign service. Mrs. Wurts is a sister of Charlemagne Tower. They are living in Rome temporarily, but are going to St. Petersburg to visit the Towers. At the reception Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, enters with Mesdames Jackson, Beehler, and Wurts, Ambassador White following with Messrs. Jackson, Beehler, Wurts, and Dodge.

Mrs. Beehler is to be presented in a white silver brocade satin, with ermine and velvet trimmings and pearls.

To Inspect German Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander Beehlers advice is bearing fruit. United States Naval Constructor Gilmore, who has been supervising the construction of the cruiser Albany in England, is coming to inspect the German navy yards.

Honor for Secretary Fish.

Professor Schmoller has requested Doctor Fish, second secretary of the United States Legation, to write a paper on "American Commercial Policy in the Last Decade."

BARON VON HOLLEBEN ARRIVES.

German Ambassador, Who Will Be the University of Chicago's Guest, Is in the City.

Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador, who is to be the guest of the University of Chicago, arrived in the city last night. He was met at the Pennsylvania railroad station by Professors A. W. Small and James Loeb of the University of Chicago; J. J. Lettenbaur, acting German Vice Consul; and G. F. Wetzoldt, and escorted to the Victoria Hotel. The senate, faculty, and student body of the university will assemble in Kent Hall tomorrow morning, where Baron von Holleben will be welcomed by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin. Baron von Holleben will reply, and in his address will compare the growth of American and German institutions of learning. Following this will be a reception at the Quadrangle club, and in the evening the senate will entertain the Baron at Kinsley's. He is expected to return to Washington on Friday.

J. V. Peterson Wins Suit Against "L."

John V. Peterson, 434 West Thirtieth street, formerly a street car driver, yesterday received a verdict for $3,000 against the Lake Street Elevated railway company in Judge Chytraus' court. Peterson sued to recover damages for the loss of the sight of his right eye, which was destroyed by a hot cinder from a locomotive on the elevated on Sept. 1, 1895. One of the contentions of the plaintiff was that the company used soft coal in violation of the city ordinances.

Expect to Prevent Spread of Fever.

Northwestern University authorities have no fear of any spreading of scarlet fever in the girls' dormitory. Miss Jessie Walker, who was taken ill, has only a mild case of the fever, and has been quarantined. No new cases are reported. Ralph Bennett, the theological student who is ill with typhoid fever, is reported somewhat better.

The Shortest Line and Quickest Time to the Copper Country

Is made by the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, leaving Chicago at 10:30 p. m. daily, and arriving in the copper country the next morning. Don't forget it. City ticket office, 95 Adams street.

SIMPLE CLOTH COSTUME FOR THE RIVIERA.

Paris and London shops are busy in designing original costumes for the season on the Riviera, and many handsome wraps and gowns are being shown. A gown which will be worn by a London society woman is of palest fawn-colored velvet. The corsage, in half bolero shape, ending below the bust (and showing a full under-blouse of mousseline de soie in the same tone), is embroidered in lace and tinsel applique at the edge of the bolero, plain sleeves of the velvet ending in a frill of mousseline de soie. The skirt in tunic form, longer behind than in front, is edged with the same embroidery outlining the scalloped edge of the tunic, opening over three plaited frills of the mousseline de soie; sash of black panne.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

An extraordinary and somewhat sensational arrest took place the other day in the imperial palace at Vienna in the antechamber of the sovereign, which was crowded at the time with people of high and low degree waiting to be received by his Majesty.

Among the number was a stylishly dressed woman accompanied by a nun of youthful and attractive appearance, who was addressed by her companion as "Mother Dolores." Suddenly an official wearing the uniform of an inspector of the palace police made his way up to the place where the two women were seated and ordered the nun to follow him, in a tone so peremptory and so utterly lacking in the deference and respect due to her religious garb as to excite the amazement of those within hearing. The nun hesitated a minute and changed color. But her companion whispered to her something which startled her still more and then, almost fainting and clinging to her companion's arm, she left the room.

Once outside the police inspector grasped her by the arm in no gentle manner, led her to his bureau, and there, having pulled her hood from her face and a blonde wig from her head, informed her that he recognized har as an ex-convict, who had served time both at Vienna and at Trieste for petty frauds. The following day witnessed her departure by rail in custody of the Austrian police, who at the Italian frontier station turned her over to the Italian colleagues, and today the "ex-Mother Dolores" is doing time in the female prison known as the Mantellate at Rome.

The swindle for which she is now undergoing punishment is of such an extraordinary and audacious character that it deserves to be placed on record. About two years ago a handsome girl, with every appearance of birth and breeding, presented herself at the Dominican Convent in the Via Malizzo at Rome and asked for board and lodging there, as also for her companion. She gave the name of the latter as Miss Beatrice Noel Morgan, while she described herself as Theresa Massol. The two girls remained for several months at the convent, ingratiating themselves with its inmates by small gifts of money. They were absent generally in the afternoon, and sometimes in the evenings. But the extreme piety which they displayed when attending the religious services and in the performance of their religious duties served to reassure the good sisters as to their character.

In course of time they won the confidence of one of the sisters of the name of Angela Benedetti, whom they learnt had a rich uncle. To this sister the two women imparted, under the seal of secrecy, that the one of them who bore the name of Theresa was in reality Princess Elizabeth Sophia of Bavaria, and that if she had sought refuge at Rome it was with the object of avoiding the attentions of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian crown, whom her family were persecuting her to wed. The soidisant Princess added that she felt drawn towards a religious life and that she proposed to found a religious order for the education of the young at Rome. Once that effected, and the institution in question duly recognized by the Vatican, she would have no difficulty in securing the pardon of her parents for her disobedience to their wishes, and when reconciled would be placed in possession of all the money she needed for the endowment of the convent. In support of her assertions, she showed Sister Angela a quantity of love letters purporting to be written to her by Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

On the strength of these confidences, Sister Angela, gratified at being made the friend of a royal Princess and an associate in the foundation of a royal convent at Rome, obtained without much difficulty from her uncle the money, amounting to several thousand dollars, needed to begin operations.

The soidisant Princess took the name of "Mother Dolores," assumed the garb of a nun, as did also her companion, Miss Morgan, and hired a furnished apartment in a palace belonging to the Bank of Italy. She engaged several excellent teachers, including four resident governesses, and last September found the institution with a roster of twenty-four boarding pupils, all of them girls of good family, some Americans among the number, and whose parents paid heavily for the privilege of their children being educated under the auspices of a royal Princess.

Unfortunately the soi-disant Princess made the mistake of leaving all her tradespeople in the lurch, and in course of time their complaints began to reach the ears of the police. The latter, after watching her for a time, became convinced that there was something wrong about "Mother Dolores," and accordingly engaged the services of a clever Austrian woman, then in Rome, a Baroness Scheyns, to acquire her friendship and her confidence. The Baroness accomplished this, and in due course was told by "Mother Dolores" the tale about her royal birth and her romance with Archduke Francis Fedinand.

The Baroness was convinced that she had to do with a fraud, but found the Italian police reluctant to act, fearing international complications in the event of the nun being really a Princess. Ultimately the Baroness persuaded "Mother Dolores" that she would experience no difficulty in obtaining both pupils and all the money that she needed in Austria, and induced her to accompany her to Vienna for the purpose.

On reaching the Austrian capital the Baroness urged "Mother Dolores" to seek an audience of the Emperor, pointing out to her how much it would facilitate the work of gathering subscriptions in Austria, and increase the prestige of the institution at Rome, were it to be known that it had the good will and the support of Francis Joseph.

Realizing that she would ruin herself in the eyes of the Baroness if she declined, and trusting to the good fortune and to the skill with which she had managed to dupe so many of the great dignitaries of the Church of Rome, the soi-disant Princess applied for an audience with the Emperor under the name of "Mother Dolores," received a response inviting her to come to the imperial palace, and once there was arrested as described above.

Lutheran Preachers in Session.

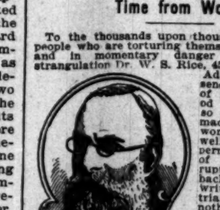
Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The southern convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin met here this afternoon. Thirty-two ministers are in attendance.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time from Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation Dr. W. S. Rice, 456 L. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all a trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured, and he therefore generously sends, prepaid, by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write today without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.



M. K. LYMAN.

Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delray, Fla., says: "The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that defied everything, but in three weeks there was no protrusion and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer. Do not fail to write at once for the free trial, and thus cure yourself at home without pain, danger, or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar.

Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 456 L. Main-st., Adams, N. Y. You will never regret having done so.

'WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD'

MOXBAN, I. T.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen: I send inclosed M. O., for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction. J. M. ALEXANDER.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by Druggists. BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths. Wigs, Scalp Treatment. P. BURNHAM, 74 & 78 State.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Tuesday Jan. 23.

Many clergymen, and those who provide vestments for choirs, etc., are finding what they want in our clerical department.

And at prices easily paid.

Catalogue sent on request.

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F. M. ATWOOD
"ATWOOD BUILDING."
Northwest Corner Madison and Clark sts.

Marquette
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Moles, Warts, and all disfiguring blemishes speedily and permanently removed by my new painless process. For full information and illustrated book on the skin, scalp, and features, call or address John H. Woodbury, 163 State St., cor. Monroe, Chicago.

REYNOLD'S **GOUT Specific**

Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

Keeley Cure

For Drunkenness and Drug Using
Chicago Office 249 Dearborn St.
City references to cured women in all sections. Correspondence with Dr. Keeley confidential. Tel. Main 1687.
THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.
Private Colonial Cottages for Ladies

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try A pair of the new ROY GLOVES $1. and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents, 1st State street.

PROPOSALS FOR ARCTIC OVERSHOES.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 1, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 5,000 pairs Arctic overshoes. The overshoes must conform strictly to standard samples and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Overshoes," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster.

BURROUGHS INELIGIBLE.

CHICAGO DELEGATE AT INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC MEETING.

Executive Committee Refuses to Accept as Member Maroon Man Who Appears as the Successor of J. E. Raycroft—Must Have No Student or Official Connection with the University He Represents—Committee Defers Action on the Mile Walk.

Members of the Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association met in the office of G. A. Waldo, Wisconsin's representative, yesterday, and effected a temporary organization. The following delegates were present: C. S. Williston, Grinnell; G. A. Waldo, Wisconsin; G. E. Shambaugh, Iowa; D. P. Murphy, Notre Dame; Wendell Huston, Drake, and A. O. Jackson, Lake Forest.

President C. L. Burroughs of the Western Intercollegiate association was also on hand. Mr. Burroughs was named as successor to Joseph E. Raycroft, who resigned as Chicago's member of the committee, but when the committee resolved itself into a Committee on Credentials it was discovered Mr. Burroughs was ineligible to membership, under a clause of section 5, article IV. of the constitution of the association, which says no one having any student or official connection with the member of the association which he represents shall be eligible to the committee. The secretary was instructed to inform the proper athletic authorities of the University of Chicago that Mr. Burroughs was ineligible to the committee.

As President of the association, Burroughs was, of course, entitled to attend the meetings of the committee, but he had no vote. When the question of credentials came up Mr. Burroughs declared he was a student of the University of Chicago, and as that was clearly in violation of the constitutional provisions regarding eligibility to membership, the committee so declared.

It was also decided that in conformity with the precedent established in the committee, Chicago, being the winner of the intercollegiate championship, should have the chairmanship of the committee, when a delegate eligible under the constitution should be appointed. This precedent has been established for some time, it being deemed advisable that the President of the association and the chairman of the committee be from the same institution, as it is likely to promote more harmonious work between the committee and the association.

Raycroft's resignation came as a surprise. He was ineligible to the committee, because of his professional connection with the University of Chicago. He had been one of the most valuable members of the committee, but there had arisen among the members of the association opposition to his further membership on the committee, owing to his ineligibility, it being urged Chicago was not acting altogether fairly in the matter. Mr. Burroughs, however, was even less eligible than Raycroft, and his appointment by Chicago caused considerable comment, especially when it was recalled that Chicago had always been such a stickler for the letter of the rules governing athletics.

Defer Considering the Mile Walk.

The question of the abolition of the mile walk and the separation of the bicycle events from championship contests was discussed informally. A committee to consist of representatives from the five ranking institutions of the Intercollegiate was voted at the annual meeting of the association last June to prepare amendments regarding these events. The secretary was notified to write the institutions urging them to appoint members of the special commitee in order that the amendments might be sent out at the earliest possible moment.

A new secretary-treasurer must be chosen for the association. A. O. Jackson no longer being eligible, his institution, Lake Forest, having failed to qualify at the last field day. The election was deferred until Chicago appointed a delegate and permanent organization was effected.

Secretary Jackson reported the association had a sinking fund of $500 in the bank drawing interest, and was in first-class financial condition.

Another meeting of the committee will be held next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock in G. A. Waldo's office in the Monadnock Block.

Dr. Hollister of Northwestern University has arranged fourteen baseball games for the Methodist school, and hopes to add games with Notre Dame, Purdue, Iowa, and Albion colleges. Yesterday he arranged three games with the University of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin and the Northwestern managers could not agree on a date for football. The game, which was arranged conditionally with Chicago for the Saturday before Thanksgiving, may not take place. Hollister is sure of his date with Michigan for football, and that is the only football date that he is positive of at present. The baseball schedule:

April 10—Chicago at Evanston.
April 14—Beloit at Evanston.
April 17—Chicago at Chicago.
April 20—Michigan at Evanston.
April 27—Illinois at Evanston.
April 28—Chicago at Chicago.
May 3—Michigan at Michigan.
May 4—Albion at Albion (probably).
May 11—Beloit at Beloit.
May 12—Wisconsin at Wisconsin.
May 17—Wisconsin at Evanston.
May 19—Illinois at Illinois.
May 26—Wisconsin at Rockford (probably).
May 28—Beloit at Beloit.
May 31—Chicago at Evanston.

Dates for Big College Contests.

The University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin football teams will meet on Marshall Field on Nov. 17. This was decided at a conference between Managers Stagg and Fisher yesterday forenoon.

The maroon baseball team will meet the Badgers either on May 22 or 24 on Marshall Field, and will play at Madison on May 29.

Northwestern will have the Chicago nine as an opponent on Sheppard Field on April 10, and will return the visit on either April 17 or 18, playing then on Marshall Field. Chicago will meet the purple again on April 27 on Marshall Field, and will play in Evanston on May 31.

Stahl Works with Notre Dame Team.

Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Coach Stahl had the baseball men at work out of doors today. They were fielding fast ground balls and catching flies. Farley and Fleming reported for practice today. With these men the entire regular team of last year is completed. Trainer Engledrum will give the track team candidates their first tryouts on Thursday. Manager Eggeman received an invitation from Georgetown University for a dual track meet. The Faculty board will not permit the management to accept the invitation on account of the great distance the team would have to travel.

TURNED DOWN BY PROVIDENCE.

Rhode Island Team Has No Faith in American Association.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Messrs. Quin and Richter, the representatives of the American association, who on Saturday stopped off here on the way to Providence and tried to talk the owners of the Providence club into quitting the Eastern league and joining their association, dropped off here again on their way to New York and tried to rush the deal through. They asked for a definite answer from the Providence club management as to whether or not the Grays would join the American league and urged that a directors' emergency meeting be called at once.

It was pointed out to them as impracticable, as some of the principal officers and directors were absent from the State. Again pressing for a definite answer, the information given them on Saturday was reiterated—viz.: that Providence was still loyal to the Eastern league and would not engage in any snap work which might work to the disadvantage of that association. Whatever Providence does in the premises must be open and above board.

The men were told Providence had been informed the National and Western leagues intended to strengthen the Eastern league and to give it advantages, among others that of easy jumps from city to city. Moreover, it was pointed out that Providence must be assured beyond a reasonable doubt the American association would materialize and that it is something more than a league on paper.

Mr. Quin said the interests of the association were in good hands in Boston and the Hub would be represented by a strong club. Though apparently satisfied with the result of their visit to Boston neither Richter nor Quin was ready to take any one into their confidence regarding the backing they had secured. They were likewise uncommunicative on the subject of the makeup of the team. They left Providence somewhat disappointed that the owners of the local team were not ready to jump to the new association. It is likely from all that can be learned the Grays will be in the Eastern league next season in spite of the glowing future of the American association painted by Messrs. Quin and Richter.

WILL JOHNSON PAY THE ALIMONY?

How the Bachelor Baseball Magnate Gets Mixed Up in a Divorce Case.

President Ban Johnson of the American league is in Detroit on a somewhat novel mission. It may be said to relate to a mixture of baseball business and marital infelicity. The wife of George Vanderbeck, the owner of the Detroit club, not long ago got a divorce; but that was not all. If it had been, Mr. Johnson would not have been called into the case. She also got a judgment for alimony that, in the language of the bleacherite, was a "beaut." It was so bountiful, in fact, that after thinking about it for a few weeks, consulting his lawyer, and making an ineffectual effort to have the amount reduced, Magnate Vanderbeck has decided, it is said, to sell out his possessions, the chief part of which is the Detroit club in the American league, and start in life anew. Under the peculiar conditions prevailing in baseball this has produced an unusual situation. Baseball franchises are invested in individuals, and where a club owner retires the league to which he belongs generally reserves the right to decide whether it will accept as a member the person to whom he may want to sell. Now Vanderbeck is to sell his club at auction, and the question is what will President Johnson and his associates have to say about the buying of the club and franchise. Are they in danger of incurring the charge of contempt of court if they object to any possible bidders?

And if the league itself should decide to buy the club and conduct the business, it will look rather queer to see President Johnson, a bachelor, paying out a monthly allowance in the way of alimony.

But baseball in these days produces some funny situations.

It is said the sale of the Detroit club will take place within a few days.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—President Johnson of the American league was here today to attend the sale of Magnate Vanderbeck's franchise and baseball outfit, but it was postponed two weeks, to give Vanderbeck a chance to ask the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the Circuit Court to release the alimony in his divorce suit. Johnson hopes there will be a change in the ownership.

He believes there is a strong demand for another major league to compete with the National league, and that this demand will ultimately lead to another organizaion. He expects the National league Circuit Reduction committee to meet this week and cut off Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, and Louisville, and the position of his league will be announced. He called attention to the fact that it now includes Detroit, Indianapolis, and Buffalo in the East and Milwaukee, Kansas City, and Minneapolis in the West, with the probability of a team in Chicago, and that the Grand Rapids franchise would be transferred to Cleveland. He says President Hart of Chicago has never withdrawn the offer made to place a club there, and it is reasonable to suppose it will be taken advantage of.

He said: "A club in Chicago would be for the general good of our league. If we don't fortify ourselves, a year hence some other organization may parallel the big league and then it will be all day with the sectional leagues."

MEETING OF CIRCUIT COMMITTEE.

Hart and Rogers Are Said to Have Left to Attend.

President James A. Hart of the Chicago baseball club disappeared from Chicago yesterday.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—President John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia baseball club disappeared from Philadelphia today.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—President John T. Brush of the Cincinnati baseball club disappeared from Indianapolis today.

These mysterious disappearances probably indicate a meeting of the National League Circuit Reduction committee in some remote portion of the country. This is a long-looked-for event in baseball, and as the members of this committee have recently kept a deep silence, and said they would continue to keep it until after they had held a meeting and accomplished something, it is tolerably safe to say important baseball news will appear soon. If the committee does not give out any news there will in all likelihood be enough circumstantial evidence to furnish foundation for a series of guesses as to what was done.

This committee has the greatest task which has yet fallen to a group of baseball magnates, and it has proceeded cautiously with its work, feeling its way until it was ready to meet and accomplish something definite. What it wants to accomplish most is the reduction of the National league from twelve to eight clubs, dropping Louisville, Cleveland, Washington, and Baltimore. If this is not possible, it is the desire to reduce to ten clubs, Louisville and Cleveland being in a position to retire gracefully.

Everybody interested in baseball hopes eight clubs will be the result. This is almost necessary to save the game, which has fallen into a syndicate affair, lacking in almost all the elements of true sport. If eight clubs remain it will give keen competition, excite a renewed interest in the game, and prove beneficial for the sport, and, what now seems to be the greatest consideration, for the pockets of the magnates.

It is evident something has been accomplished, and this is why the magnates have gone into hiding to work out the puzzling problem before them. That they desire quiet and uninterrupted solitude for this task is not surprising, for it is one which will need all the brains and diplomacy of the men engaged in it. There are warring factions to be soothed, avaricious magnates to be satiated, and a number of other considerations to be met, all of which must be taken into consideration before a peaceful solution of the baseball tangle can be arrived at, and it must be a peaceful one or none at all. The price to be paid for franchises is the perplexing problem. Baltimore proved a valuable property when it was least expected to be of value, and that further complicated affairs.

New Name for Illinois-Indiana League.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—President Schmidt of the Indiana-Illinois league, inasmuch as Terre Haute is to be the only Indiana city in the circuit, will ask the Illinois cities to select a new name for the league.

WILLIE SMITH LOSES IN FLORIDA.

Is Defeated by Low in the West Coast Golf Tournament.

Magnolia Springs Hotel, Fla., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—With fair weather the West Coast golf tournament opened here today at 10 o'clock. While the number of entries was smaller than looked for, it included the names of Willie Smith of Chicago, the present open champion, and George Low of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn. This was enough to insure interest to the spectators.

The event had been changed to an open one, to include amateurs and players who are here from Jacksonville, Kissimmee, and other places.

On the completion of the first nine holes in the qualification round Willie Smith was leading with a score of 41, closely followed by George Low with 43. The order was reversed, however, at the end, by Low making 37 and Smith 41, thereby giving Low the medal prize of $25 on a total of 80. Low played a first-class game all through, characterized by long, steady drives, and the probabilities are he will capture the first prize tomorrow.

The course here is in fairly good condition. It has recently been rolled and worked, but the turf will improve as it is played over. Tom Dunn, golfer-in-chief, has great confidence in its good qualities.

The qualifying score was as follows:

George Low, Dyker Meadow	43	37	80
Willie Smith, Chicago	41	41	82
Harry Rawlins, Tampa	44	46	90
Joseph Mitchell, Jacksonville	47	48	95
Bion H. Barnet, Jacksonville	53	44	97
Launcelot Servis, Kissimmee	52	45	97
W. E. Burlock Jr., New York	48	51	99
Harold Brown, Magnolia	52	47	99
Col. J. S. Gillespie, Kissimmee	50	50	100
Mr. Isaac Brereton, Jacksonville	56	55	111
Phil Honeyman, Magnolia	60	52	112

Match play, 18 hole scores for the afternoon: Low beat Smith 2 up and 1 to play; Rawlins beat Mitchell 3 up and 2 to play; Brereton beat Brown 5 up and 4 to play; Gillespie beat Burlock 4 up and 3 to play; Servis beat Honeyman 7 up.

Bion H. Barnet, who defeated Watson at St. Augustine, drew the bye, and will play Brereton tomorrow, 18 holes. Low and Rawlins will meet in 36-hole match for the prize of $100. Gillespie will play Servis 18 holes. The prize for amateurs will be a silver plate.

HIGH SCORE BY CHERRY CIRCLES.

Equal Bowling Record of 2,775 Made by the Fellowships.

Cherry Circle rollers were in fine form in their series last night with the Lakesides in the Chicago league. With totals of 911, 941, and 923 they won three games, and in addition equaled the high series record of 2,775 pins, made last week by the Fellowships. The three victories land them in second place. Four of the team averaged better than 185, Kasten leading with 199 2-3. Scores:

C. A. A.	1.	2.	3.	Lakesides.	1.	2.	3.
Kasten	230	194	169	Berlin	172	177	225
Hamm	156	162	223	Waller	140	144	165
Moore	182	217	169	Rogers	149	177	147
Meier	168	195	193	Marsh	136	130	163
Thomas	169	173	169	Meyer	190	154	161
Totals	911	941	923	Totals	787	782	861

In the South End league the Woodlawn cyclists won three straight games from the Amhersts, and are now in the lead. Woodbury rolled high average, 182. Scores:

Amherst.	1.	2.	3.	Woodlawn.	1.	2.	3.
West	190	135	144	Woodbury	162	184	200
Hamilton	156	128	106	Fause	149	155	177
Root	155	154	169	Rockwell	170	170	173
Har'gton	147	156	160	Sandmeyer	168	145	140
Winslow	148	137	147	Collier	194	127	179
Totals	796	710	816	Totals	843	781	862

Lotus rollers won three games from the Englewood cyclists in the Interclub league. The losers rolled a fine total in the last game, but the Lotus men increased their speed also and won. W. Thompson rolled high average, 200 2-3. Scores:

Englewood.	1.	2.	3.	Lotus.	1.	2.	3.
Storfer	166	155	196	W. V. Th'n	210	157	235
Pfeiler	104	115	...	Greiner	142	217	178
Walters	...	...	155	Quinn	132	160	194
Doerscher	118	161	151	Blake	128	166	138
Asche	180	171	182	G. Tho'on	180	167	170
Mueller	165	136	186				
Totals	733	738	870	Totals	792	867	915

"The Tribune" Stereotypers won two out of three games yesterday afternoon from the Mailers. A glance at the score will show the high quality of the work:

Stereoty's.	1.	2.	3.	Mailers.	1.	2.	3.
Cassidy	81	80	103	Bradley	65	81	44
Thompson	116	54	68	Conlon	76	55	59
Heldman	81	115	139	W. O. Toole	68	99	87
Mac	101	80	96	Cronkin	109	84	72
Joe	61	96	112	J. O. Toole	67	90	101
Gaynor	67	95	58	Tergnan	83	111	107
Kroll	48	55	67	Toney	45	63	53
Totals	555	575	643	Totals	513	583	523

In the Northwest league last night the Olympias captured three straight games from the Eagles. Hansen rolled an average of 195. Scores:

Olympia.	1.	2.	3.	Eagle.	1.	2.	3.
W. Hoeft	134	199	185	Schneider	158	168	116
Baring	176	178	173	Blans	145	156	169
A. Hoeft	144	155	186	Schau	147	132	132
Schalm	167	182	163	Fabisch	129	157	126
Johnson	179	164	150	Hansen	184	227	174
Totals	800	878	857	Totals	763	840	717

Fort Sherman rollers proved too strong for the Cuylers in the Lake View league, and placed the series to their credit. Banghart secured an average of 178½. Scores:

Fort Sherman.	1.	2.	Cuyler.	1.	2.
Grieshaber	179	138	Taylor	155	170
Haselhuhn	172	149	Labinsky	162	134
Holmes	182	171	Hamberg	157	157
Schwartz	115	160	Goelz	109	...
Banghart	144	213	Stolt	120	182
Espelding	158	165	Staerk	174	147
Morgan	196	159	Shaffer	173	142
Snyder	163	188	Gassauer	175	138
			Benthey	...	202
Totals	1,309	1,343	Totals	1,225	1,272

L. A. W. MEET GOES TO MILWAUKEE.

Date for the Annual Event of Wheelmen to Be Determined.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen for 1900 will be held in Milwaukee. This has just been decided unanimously by the Executive committee. The date of the meet will be fixed later. Preparations will be begun immediately, although the meet will probably not be held until late in the summer.

Three-Hundred Pound Wrestler.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22.—Herman Smith, manager of Mott McVickee, the Anoka giant, has issued a challenge to any wrestler in the world as catch-as-catch-can style. McVickee is a young farmer boy, stands 6 feet 8 inches, and weighs 330 pounds. Smith expects him to wrestle at 300 pounds.

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BACK WOLHURST TO WIN.

ANOTHER KILLING MADE ON THE SON OF VENTILATOR.

Backed from 2 to 1 to 7 to 5, Odom Has Little Trouble in Piloting His Mount to Victory Over Laureate and Sam Durango—Harshberger Is Set Down Indefinitely for a Bad Ride on Cotton Plant in the Opening Race—Entries for Today.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The racing conditions were the next thing to perfect at the Fair Grounds today, there being considerable class in the contending fields. For the second time at this meeting a killing was made on Wolhurst. That serviceable son of Ventilator, who has apparently completely recovered his old form, was plunged from 2 to 1 down to 7 to 5 in the mile handicap, in which he had Laureate, San Durango, and Compensation to beat.

Running soundly, he waited until San Durango had run his head off and came back to his field at the head of the stretch. Laureate commenced to come from there, and joined issue with the first flight at the sixteenth pole, where there was a general closing up. All Odom had to do, however, was to shake up Wolhurst a little bit, and he came away easily from the closely knit bunch, and won well in hand by a length. Laureate's rush earned him second place by a nose from San Durango.

Cotton Plant in the six furlongs selling race which opened the program was generally tipped and looked like one of the day's good things. He opened favorite at 7 to 5, and was backed from that to even money at the post. After getting away badly, and suffering from a weak ride at the end, he was beaten only two necks by By George and Lexington Pirate. The stewards considered Harshberger had thrown the race away on Cotton Plant, and they set him down indefinitely.

Sidney Lucas made his second appearance in the six and a half furlongs for 3-year-olds, and, notwithstanding he carried 122 pounds and was not supposed to be at his best, was backed generously in the neighborhood of 2 to 1. His presence in the race, however, merely afforded a price as good as 2 to 1 about Alex, who was in at eight pounds less. Regan's colt did not have to exert himself at any part of it, and he won under restraint by four lengths from Magic Light, who ran away three furlongs before the start. The race, however, proved a useful workout for Sidney Lucas, who should be hard to beat from now on.

G. W. Poole tried to win two races, but he fell down on one of them. Under the shadow of Frank McConnell and Clara Meader, the latter the medium of a local tip, he got on as good as 5 to 2 against Admetus in the selling race at one and one-eighth miles, and the wise public helped him to back it down to 9 to 5 at the post. Admetus easily beat Frank McConnell, and that was the only one he had to beat, Clara Meader proving a false alarm.

Jim Gore II. was backed with greater confidence and a shorter price in the second half of the six furlongs, but, after racing with Coralis in the first part of it, third was the best he could get. Diggs, who was as good as 4 to 1 at one stage of the betting, came on in the stretch and won by two lengths from Coralis, who was a neck better than Jim Gore II.

Free Lady was regarded as the best in the seven furlongs, but the race proved a furlong too far for her. She quit after leading by a length into the stretch, and Belle Ward, with more reserve force, won as she pleased. Match Box beat Free Lady by a neck for the place.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 22.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-2	By George, 99 [A. Weber]	6	7²	6¾	5⁴	1nk
20-1	Lex. Pirate, 101 [Frost]	1	1¹	1½	3h	2nk
1-1	C. Plant, 98 [H'shberger]	8	6²	3¹½	4h	3²

Time, 1:15¼. Tobe Paine, Racebud, Phidias, Trust Me, Chancery, and Havelock finished as named. Winner, J. C. Ferris Jr.'s ch. g., by St. George—Little Belle. Good start. Won in a hard drive of three. By George outgamed the others. It was a weak finish on Cotton Plant. Tobe Paine tired in the last sixteenth. Racebud quit in the last eighth.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Alex, 114 [Clawson]	2	2¹	2⁴	1½	1⁴
30-1	Magic Light, 110 [E. Jones]	4	1½	1h	2⁸	2⁸
5-2	Sidney Lucas, 122 [Boland]	1	4¹	4h	5²	3³

Time, 1:22¼. Frelinghuysen, El Derim, and Contessa finished as named. Winner, F. Regan's br. c., by St. Florian—Contradiction. At post 9 minutes. Start fair. Won easily; second the same. Alex went to the front when ready and won without an effort. Magic Light ran three-eighths to a false break. Sidney Lucas took a wide turn into the stretch and then swerved to the inside in the last sixteenth. Contessa got off badly.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, wght., jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-5	Admetus, 104 [W'kf'd]	7	5nk	2⁸	1nk	1h	1¼
2-1	F. McConnell, 102 [Od'm]	1	1h	2²	2³	2²	2¹
60-1	K. Elkwood, 96 [G'fers]	3	6½	5h	3²	3½	3¹

Time, 1:57. Klondyke Queen, Clara Meader, Llew Anna, Babe Fields, and Granby finished as named. Winner, D. M. Hogan's b. g., by King Alfonso—Joppa. At post 14 minutes. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Admetus raced Frank McConnell into submission and won full of running. Klondyke Queen was outrun to the stretch, where she closed fast.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Wolhurst, 108 [Odom]	3	2¹	3nk	2h	1¹
3-1	Laureate, 103 [Dupee]	4	3³	5²	6²	2ⁿ
10-1	San Durango, 112 [Boland]	5	1²	1²	1nk	3½

Time, 1:42¼. Compensation, Strangest, Uhler, and Jimp finished as named. Winner, T. A. Magee's b. g., by Ventilator—Nut Brown. At post 15 minutes. Start good. Won handily; second driving. Wolhurst was best and was going away at the finish, but it was a hard drive to the sixteenth post, where Wolhurst had Strangest and San Durango done for. Laureate got second place in the final stride. Compensation ran gamely under his high weight.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Belle Ward, 105 [Frost]	5	5⁸	4½	3¹	1¹
15-1	Match Box, 104 [Winkf'd]	7	2nk	2¹	2nk	2nk
6-5	Free Lady, 105 [Wed'str'd]	4	3nk	1nk	1²	3nk

Time, 1:30. Eight Bells, The Burlington Route, Leila Smith, and Rebus finished as named. Winner, T. Nepper's b. m., by Luke Blackburn—Maud Ward. Good start. Won easily; second and third driving. Belle Ward drew away easily in the last sixteenth. Free Lady tired in the run home. Eight Bells was done after running well to the three-quarters.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Diggs, 103 [Mitchell]	1	4ⁿ	4³	4³	1²
9-2	Coralis, 101 [Geifers]	5	1nk	1½	1h	2nk
6-5	Jim Gore II., 111 [Winkf'd]	3	2h	3nk	2³	3¹½

Time, 1:15½. Manlius, Oration, David, and Island Prince finished as named. Winner, James Arthur's b. g., by Red Iron—Lilly Wright. Good start. Won easily; second driving. Diggs came fast through the stretch and drew away in the last sixteenth.

Today's New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Colonel Frank Waters, 101 pounds; Frontman, 98; Teutons, 98; Friar John, 98; Bob Lyons, 95; King Elkwood, 95; Voyageur, 95; Tonto, 95; Astor, 95; Jennie F., 93; Claroba, 91.

Second race, 2 miles, selling—Albertvale, 113 pounds; Our Nellie, 108; Atlantus, 101; Etidorpha, 101; School Girl, 98; Howitzer, 95.

Third race, 1¾ miles, over four hurdles—Julius Cæsar, 155 pounds; Cheesemete, 145; Joe Bell, 140; Glover Vendig, 138; Tophet, 138; Torreon, 134; Jim Hogg, 130.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Trillo, 120 pounds; San Durango, 111; Algareta, 110; Belle of Memphis, 109; Sir Christopher, 104; Ed Gartland II., 102; Village Pride, 98; Dollie Wiethoff, 93; Lampwick, 90; Virgie Dixon, 90.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—George B. Cox, 112 pounds; Banquo II., 112; Jim Conway, 109; Bright Night, 107; Sir Blaze, 107; Native Son, 104; Mouzeltoff, 102.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Jimp, 111 pounds; Nekarnis, 106; Village Pride, 106; Can I See 'Em, 104; Traveler, 103; Colonel Cassidy, 101; Fewness, 100; Junaetta, 99; Deyo, 98; Miss Ross, 98; Harry Preston, 95.

YELLOW TAIL'S DAZZLING SPEED.

He Carries 123 Pounds and Runs Seven Furlongs in 1:26.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The reopening of Oakland was marked by some great sport, but Yellow Tail easily carried off the honors. In the Follansbee Highweight Handicap, the son of imported Watercress and Poloma took up 123 pounds, which was nineteen pounds above his entitled weight, and ran the seven furlongs in the coast record time of 1:26. It was a smashing performance, and there are now many people who have changed their mind in regard to what was considered Fred Foster's folly in paying $10,000 for the colt.

There were ten starters, and Dr. Sheppard was made a mild favorite, while Yellow Tail, F. W. Brode, and Ventoro were next in demand. The field was dispatched on fairly eevn terms, St. Cuthbert assuming the lead, followed by Bathos and F. W. Brode. Yellow Tail, off in the rear division, gradually ran past his field, and led F. W. Brode rounding the far turn, with Dr. Sheppard close up, but falling back at every stride, while Ventoro was never able to get up. Yellow Tail galloped in front of his field through the stretch and won cleverly from F. W. Brode, who made a gallant effort. Ventoro beat Diomed for the show by a scant head. The latter was off last and ran a good race.

Dr. Nembula was heavily backed to win the mile race, but he was unable to get any slice of the money. The Fretter, Headwater, and Catastrophe finishing necks and heads apart. The distance was negotiated in the fast time of 1:39¾, making the second time The Fretter has beaten 1:40 inside of a week.

Oakland Summaries Jan. 22.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-10	S. of Tarsus, 107 [Spencer]	1	1¹	1²	1¹½	1³
12-1	Corolla, 107 [Thorpe]	3	2¹	2³	2³	2⁴
9-1	Gundava, 117 [E. Jones]	5	4²	3½	3¹	3⁴

Time, 1:01¾. The Echo, Sisquoc, Invisible, Infinity, Bagdad, Fine Shot, and Edgardo finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Water Crest—Judith. Start good. Won handily. Saul of Tarsus got off well, received a strong ride, saved ground on the turns, and wanted to quit in the final furlong. Gundava was a handy third and could have been closer up. The Echo came fast from tenth place at the head of the homestretch. Fine Shot quit early.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-2	T. Cromwell, 112 [E. Jones]	5	3¹	2½	2²	1½
11-1	Mike Rice, 109 [Thorpe]	4	1½	1¹	1²	2⁴
6-5	Faversham II., 109 [Sp'cer]	4	2²	3²	3²	3²

Time, 1:27¾. Stromo, O'Connor, St. Isidore, and Inverary II. finished as named. Winner, ch. h., by Bramble—Fonsie. At post 16 minutes. Start fair. Won hard ridden. Tom Cromwell was waited with until the final three furlongs. He was best and finished strongly. Mike Rice held on to the final eighty yards and then weakened. Faversham II. never got close. Stromo showed a little speed.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, wght., jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-2	Merops, 104 [Bullman]	3	3nk	4½	4¹	3²	1²
2-1	Sc. Plaid, 109 [J'kins]	1	2¹	2¹	1½	1²	2⁴
11-5	D. Tenny, 109 [Thorpe]	3	7	6¹	5¹	4¹	3¹

Time, 1:46¾. Dr. Marks, Tempo, Lady Britannica, Satsuma, and Weller finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Brutus—Merope. Start good. The first two were driving to the limit. Scotch Plaid weakened in the final sixteenth. David Tenny was carelessly ridden, but he may have been short. Dr. Marks closed strongly. Lady Britannica was speedy for three-quarters.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, Follansbee Handicap, value $1,500:

Bet.	Horse, wght., jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Y. Tail, 123 [Jenkins]	6	7½	3⁵	1¹	1¹½	1²
13-2	F W Brode, 112 [B'lman]	4	2ⁿ	2¹	2⁸	2²	2⁸
5-1	Ventoro, 128 [Spencer]	7	6⁸	8	5h	6¹	3ⁿ

Time, 1:26. Diomed, St. Cuthbert, Dr. Sheppard, Constellator, Flamora, Bathos, and Formero finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Watercress—Paloma. At post 12 minutes. Start good. Won driving mildly. Yellow Tail ran a grand race and Jenkins utilized his speed with skill. F. W. Brode could not quite get up, though running gamely under punishment. Ventoro closed strongly, as also did Diomed. St. Cuthbert showed great speed for three furlongs. Flamora was in a pocket most of the way. Dr. Sheppard quit in the stretch.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-1	Bessie Lee, 107 [Bullman]	3	2½	1¹	1½	1²
6-1	Lost Girl, 109 [E. Jones]	5	4²	4¹	3¹	2ⁿ
7-2	Cormorant, 109 [Conley]	1	1½	2½	2h	3²

Time, 1:14. Clarando, Meadow Lark, Senator Dubois, New Moon, Twinkle Twink, Romany, and Panamint finished as named. Winner, b. m., by Chesterfield—Letta B. Start fair. Won handily. Bessie Lee was well ridden and best today. Lost Girl finished fast. Cormorant got off well, but stopped in the last furlong. Clarando ran an improved race. Panamint ran a bad race.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
16-5	The Fretter, 102 [J. Martin]	5	5½	2½	1½	1ⁿ
8-1	Headwater, 99 [Henry]	3	1½	1⁵	2³	2ⁿ
16-5	Catastrophe, 104 [Jenkins]	4	3⁵	4³	4¹	3½

Time, 1:39¾. Dr. Nembula, Red Pirate, Snips, and Sister Alice finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Brutus—Nerva. Start good. Won cleverly. The Fretter was given a gilt-edged ride. Headwater hung on well and was never better than he is now. Catastrophe was best. He was in a pocket to the last furlong and was gaining fast at the finish after having been taken to the outside. Dr. Nembula ran a good race, but could never get up. Red Pirate finished strongly. Snips was speedy for a half.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Storm King, 144 pounds; Momentum, 144; Mainstay, 144; Almoner, 141; Tammany, 141; Espirando, 141; Duke of York, 141; Greyhurst, 141; Strongoli, 141; Clarando, 139; Jael, 139; Shellac, 139.

Second race, Futurity course, 170 feet less than ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, maidens, selling—Hipponax, 118 pounds; Bernadetta, 117; Antler, 113; Sinuoso, 113; Beautiful Bill, 112; Redwald, 110; J. V. Hays, 108; Coming Event, 103; Miss Vera, 103; Cæsar Young, 102; Leipzig, 89; Tom Sharkey, 87.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Revanna, 102 pounds; Pompino, 100; Tiburon, 99; Good Hope, 99; Brown Princess, 98; Melkarth, 98; Poorlands, 95.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Montallade, 109 pounds; Whitcomb, 109; Alicia, 107; Hohenlohe, 106; Stromo, 106; Yule, 107; Terrene, 104; Gauntlet, 103; Dr. Marks, 103; Dolore, 101; Lost Girl, 101; O'Connor, 100.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Horton, 108 pounds; Toribio, 106; Merry Boy, 106; Wyoming, 106; Don Luis, 106; Silver Tone, 105; Tuthill, 93; Choteau, 89; Summer, 89; The Buffoon, 86; Rachael C., 84.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Harry Thoburn, 109 pounds; Afamada, 107; Sly, 105; Montgomery, 105; Heigh Ho, 103; Amasa, 103; Snips, 98.

SPORTING NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Burke and Reynolds Go to Cripple Creek—Haverly Back from Cuba.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Edward Burke, the New York bookmaker, accompanied by ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds of Brooklyn, has gone to Cripple Creek.

J. H. (Jack) Haverly left New York on Saturday for New Mexico. This irrepressible sport and moneymaker, who amassed nearly $1,000,000 in the show business in the year 1879, is still trying to get even on the mining ventures through which his fortune was sunk in Colorado. He has just returned from Cuba. "I was looking up a copper mine," said he. "Copper in Cuba! Yes, there is plenty of it."

Joe Ullman confesses to have had a bad year in 1899, but is still on top, having a big interest with George Forbes, once the owner of the sensational trotting horse Oliver K., and Lon Maynard in one of the famous gaming resorts of Greater New York. Ullman says: "It is laughable, the marvelous ghost stories one reads in the papers about immense winnings or colossal losings, whether on Wall street or the racetrack. Now, for instance, when everything 'slumped' some weeks ago, the report gained currency that my friend John J. O'Neil had taken a tumble in Metropolitan to the tune of $70,000. The fact is that O'Niel lost some money, but not enough to cripple him."

Even "Pittsburg Phil" now and again takes a crack at the stock market—a much harder game to beat than the horses, according to some authorities.

"Maxey" Blumenthal sailed with A. J. Levy the first week in January. The pair will first pay a visit to Italy, afterwards looking over Egypt.

Pat Sheedy, as for some years past, is dealing in cardboard and ivory at Cairo, Egypt, where the "café" is kept by a son of a former housekeeper of the Sherman House, Chicago.

John Condon is in London, England, taking the last chance at the hands of a specialist of recovering his eyesight. Since being stricken blind all of Condon's ventures have panned out well, and he is said to have made $200,000.

H. O. Price has left the Hot Springs for Pittsburg.

W. H. Cheppu of Lexington is in this city.

HENRY LYONS WINS IN NEW YORK.

Chicago Colored Man Knocks Out Joe Cain in the Last Round.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Tom O'Rourke sprung a surprise on the local pugilistic public tonight when his new Chicago negro, Henry Lyons, beat Joe Cain at the Hercules Athletic club in twenty-five rounds.

Cain was outclassed in every way except in courage, and with both eyes almost closed he fought gamely through the last six rounds.

Lyons' style of fighting is much like that of Joe Gans, cool, clever, hard hitter.

From the first round to the last it was the fastest and hardest fight ever seen in the club. Lyons, with his long reach and good generalship, preferred to fight at a distance, but Cain forced matters. Lyons sent his right over in one of the mixups in the first round and Cain went to his knees. He was up again in a second. As the fight progressed the negro proved himself in every round to be the cleverer and the cleaner fighter.

From the beginning Cain held in the clinches, but not once did the negro take hold.

Toward the latter part of the fight the hoodlum gang that occupied the bleachers and some of the patrons in the boxes yelled foul whenever Cain was hit hard. Lyons' work was absolutely clean, and Cain himself committed the only foul by clearly striking below the belt in the twentieth round. From the eighteenth round until the end both of Cain's eyes were almost closed. In the last round a right on the jaw sent him down and out.

In the preliminary bout little Tommy Feltz knocked out Kid Welsh in the second round.

Notes of the Fighters.

Eddy Santry is working daily for his bout with Terry McGovern at Gilmore's in the afternoon and sparring at night at the Lyric Theater. Santry realizes that the outcome of the match means much to him and is not going to let the opportunity slip by. Manager Pooler is confident Santry will at least hold his own for six rounds, and is willing to wager $500 that McGovern will not stop his man, if he can get some of the odds that are reported to have been offered.

Probably the strongest aggregation of local bowlers ever brought together for any one purpose will journey to Milwaukee on Saturady afternoon to meet the pick of that city's pin knights at the opening of an alley hall in the Cream City. The party was organized by John G. Hemmer. Some of those intending to make the trip are: Frank Brill, Fred Worden, Captain Anson, Ben Grieshaber, Winship, Kiene, Langhenry, Bangart, Altman, Charles Wilson, Sam Wilson, Sendlinger, Rooney, Snyder, Nelson, Kenna, Haselhuhn, Geroux, Cresswell, Robertson, and Peter Mahr.

Preparations are being made at Anson's alleys, where the first game of the All-Stars in Chicago is to be played. The "Anson" team, which has been formed for the purpose of meeting the All-Stars, has started practice, and put up a 924 average for five games. The team totals were 955, 896, 896, 984, and 889. Frank Brill rolled all of his games over the 200 mark, and had 218⅘ as an average. Those on the team are Brill, Worden, Grieshaber, Kiene, and Bangart. Already more than one-third of the seats have been sold.

RICHARDSON WINS A CLOSE GAME.

Illinois Cycling Club Man Defeats Kurtz of the Oaks Club.

The most closely contested game of the series in the Interclub amateur handicap tournament was played last night before a large crowd at the Illinois Cycling club. M. A. Richardson of the Illinois Cycling club scored his necessary 180 to the 179 of George Kurtz of the Oaks club, whose handicap was 190. For the first half Kurtz had a decided lead, but Richardson proved a clever up-hill player. Richardson's high run was 23, while Kurtz never went higher than 13. Skillful massé shots were the feature of the game, which was umpired by Godfrey Schmid. Score:

Richardson (180)—2 0 1 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 1 3 1 5 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 4 8 1 1 1 4 6 0 4 1 2 0 0 0 5 2 2 7 0 1 23 15 0 2 3 2 0 3 5 0 0 0 0 6 1 2 0 5 5 11 0 3 0 1 3 2 2 10 4 0 1 3—180.

Kurtz (190)—0 2 1 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 1 0 3 11 5 1 6 3 3 5 0 4 1 0 0 13 10 2 0 0 1 1 5 1 1 0 7 7 1 7 1 3 0 2 0 0 10 0 0 0 1 2 0 9 9 3 0 0 2 2 0 5 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 6—179.

Interclub Billiard Tourney Schedule.

Following is a schedule of the interclub billiard tournament games:

Jan. 23—Illinois Cycling at Press club.
Jan. 24—Marquette at Germania.
Jan. 25—Germania at Illinois Cycling.
Jan. 26—Hamilton at Jackson Park.
Jan. 27—Jackson Park at Vicinity; Illinois Cycling at Athletic.
Jan. 29—Press at Oaks; Sheridan at Hamilton.
Jan. 30—Oaks at Germania.
Jan. 31—Sheridan at Oakland.
Feb. 1—Oakland at Jackson Park; Germania at Press club.
Feb. 2—Oaks at Marquette; Vicinity at Oakland.
Feb. 3—Oakland at Hamilton; Germania at Athletic.
Feb. 5—Athletic at Oaks; Sheridan at Jackson Park.
Feb. 6—Illinois Cycling at Marquette.

Morningstar Gains Again.

New York, Jan. 22.—Ora Morningstar of Chicago went to the front again today in his handicap match against Jake Schaefer at 14-inch balkline for a purse of $250. Schaefer was unsteady in his play. Morningstar played a steady game, and, though not speedy, did good work. Tomorrow night the final block of points in the match will be played. Score:

Afternoon game: Morningstar [unfinished]—136; average, 6 16-20. Schaefer—119, average, 5 15-20.

Evening game: Morningstar [unfinished]—100; average, 10; grand total, 1,300. Schaefer—220; average, 24 4-9; grand total, 2,539.

Thompson Wins at Indianapolis.

W. V. Thompson, who was in Indianapolis on Sunday afternoon, defeated John Fehrenbach, Captain of the Calumet club of that city. He scored 206, 219, and 205, as against 160, 200, and 212 made by the home player. The match, which was rolled at Independent Turner Hall, was the outcome of a challenge from Fehrenbach, who thought the man who won the championship in Baltimore with a score of 232 would be a mark for him.

30 Days' Trial.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

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After 30 years of success in the treatment of disease by electricity I am pleased to be able to offer my famous Electric Belt on 30 days' trial to any one in any part of the world who is sincere and honest. All electrodes covered. No burning or blistering. Improved Aug. 15 last. New and scientific appliances. Cures without using drugs.

Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Etc.

YOU place the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt comfortably around your waist at night. It sends a pleasant, soothing current through the system, curing silently, faithfully and surely while you sleep. It gives a feeling of buoyancy and good spirits, because electricity is health and vigor. It adds these to the system.

CAUTION—Beware of any one outside of my offices who may have the Dr. Sanden Belt for sale. I employ no agents.

The latest improved Dr. Sanden Appliances can be had only from me direct and under my personal advice. Any Dr. Sanden Belt offered by outsiders must be of obsolete pattern, fifteen to thirty years old. My latest Belt has no equal, and I offer it on thirty days' trial. Pay only after you are satisfied with results. My little valuable book sent for the asking. Either call on me in person at my office or write today. Free consultation. Daily, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1. **Office open Saturday and Wednesday until 9 p. m.**

DR. T. C. SANDEN, 183 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

TAKE BOOKS, WANT TAXES

TOWN COLLECTORS READY, BUT PROPERTY-OWNERS TO WAIT.

Realty Board Advises All to Withhold Payment Pending Supreme Court Decision—Officials Likely to Lose Interest Perquisite, but Public Interests Will Not Suffer — Proposed South Side Boulevard Discussed—County Financial Report Ready.

The tax books for the North and South Towns, Lake View, and Hyde Park were given to the Town Collectors yesterday. At the same time came the card from the Real Estate board advising all taxpayers not to pay taxes until the Supreme Court has passed finally upon the new revenue law. This advice, it is expected, will reduce materially the amount which the Town Collectors will receive between now and the middle of April, when their books generally are returned to the County Treasurer.

The action of the Real Estate board was taken on the recommendation of A. M. Pence, its attorney, and based on the chance that on the appeal of the drainage trustees' mandamus suit the Supreme Court may change the ruling on section 49 so as to return to the limit of 5 per cent on taxation fixed in that section. Should this happen, it would be a long time, if ever, before the property owners who had paid on the tax levy as it is now fixed could recover the difference between the new and the old rate.

If the advice is followed, and advice not to pay money, especially taxes, generally is, it will result disastrously to the Town Collectors, but it is not thought any public interests will be in jeopardy. The money received as interest on the sums in their hands always has been the perquisite of the Town Collectors, but if little is paid in before April 15, the time they generally settle with the County Treasurer, their profit will not be large. As the advice is not to pay taxes until a final dicision is reached in the Supreme Court, and that decision hardly can be reached much before the date of settlement, the Town Collectors would seem to be in a bad position.

Discuss New South Side Boulevard.

A crowd of interested property-owners attended the meeting of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South during the day, when the matter of the proposed diagonal boulevard connection between the Lake Front and Jackson Parks was taken up. Washington Porter was the chief speaker in favor of the improvement, but practically all the property-owners present were with him, almost the only outspoken opponent being Frank Barker of the Thirty-second Ward. Alderman Nelson of the same ward, who is a member of the committee, also looked coldly on the project, and it was referred finally to a subcommittee for further consideration after Mr. Barker had threatened legal proceedings if an attempt were made to carry out the project. The general feeling of the committee was in favor of the plan.

The final report of the Finance committee of the County board will be presented at a special meeting of the commissioners this afternoon. Owing to the cut of $500,000 which the board made in the levy allowed them by law, a strict policy of economy was necessary. In fixing salaries the committee put pay of union men on an hourly basis at union rates. The committee estimated the revenues of the county from fee offices, etc., at $1,216,500, making the total available for county expenses $3,388,948.

Asked to Sue South Side "L."

Corporation Counsel Walker has been asked by the finance department to begin suit against the South Side Elevated company for $10,000 compensation due the city for the period during which the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company was operating the road. The compensation is for the vacating of the alley from Congress street to Twelfth.

Paying Costs of Armstrong Case.

The bills made in the attempt to extradite William H. Armstrong, alleged jurybriber, now in Seattle, were considered yesterday by the County Board Judiciary committee. The total expense was $2,358. The bills of A. W. Hastie and J. F. McElroy, Seattle lawyers, for $500 and $546 respectively, for legal services, were cut $300 each. "E. S.," name unknown, was allowed $130. He is the person who gave the State's Attorney information as to Armstrong's whereabouts.

FINDS MAN WITH HIS OVERCOAT.

Traveling Man Loses Garment in Chicago Hotel and Has Wearer Arrested at Pittsburg.

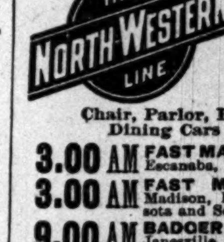
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—M. S. Benedict, a traveling man, who was at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, was robbed of a frock coat and an overcoat on Friday. Yesterday afternoon Benedict got on the train at Chicago to go to New York. He sat down in a seat opposite a man, who had the overcoat. When the train pulled into the Union depot this morning two detectives boarded it and arrested a man giving his name as John Peters of Chicago. He denied having stolen the coat. On him were found several hundred hotel keys and a miscellaneous assortment of jewelry. He said he was in the jewelry business. The Chicago police were notified.

C. S. Untermeier, who travels for a New York jewelry firm, was robbed of jewelry valued at $500, which he had left in a trunk in his room at the Palmer House Sunday afternoon. The hotel officials suspect Peters of this robbery also. It is Untermeier's custom every day, after displaying his goods to customers, to have them taken and deposited in the office safe. He did this as usual on Sunday, but in some manner overlooked a box containing $500 worth of jewelry. Later he noticed the box and placed it under some clothes. When he returned he found it gone. He reported the matter to the office.

Peters is said also to have visited other hotels, taking jewelry and clothing. The Pittsburg authorities have been notified to hold him until a detective from Chicago can reach there.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health rosy cheeks and happiness.



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3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM	GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM	COLORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin
6.00 PM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM	DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED —ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM	NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM	PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

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NO honest doctor will deny that Electricity is the only natural restorative, the only certain means of curing ailments of a nervous and debilitating nature. The only difficulty has been in the manner of application. Experience, combined with study and a reasonable amount of intelligence, should educate any man in the proper application of a curative agent.

My life has been spent in this work. The result is my improved method. It is a great success.

Call and see it; or let me send you my booklet describing it, free.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 State-st., Cor. Quincy, Chicago.

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Receives more attention now than a few years ago, when the variety of dishes used by all but the very richest, was very limited.

It is no longer necessary to live upon the monotonous diet of roast beef and roast mutton, for a variety of rich, inexpensive, tempting dishes are brought within easy reach of every housewife by the aid of that economical far reaching stockpot, LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef.

See that it has this signature,

J. v. Liebig

In Blue.

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SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

In Tablet Form. Pleasant to Take.

Sold under a bonafide guarantee to cure the following diseases: Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, Constipation, accompanied by one or more of the following symptoms: Pain in side, back, under shoulder blade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, tired feeling in the morning, poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches or pimples on the face, bad taste in the mouth, roaring, buzzing sounds in the head, bad memory, sour, sick or bloated stomach, pains in the head, dizziness, headache, restlessness at night, night sweats, bad dreams, feeling of fear, stiffness of limbs, skin troubles, disposition to neglect duties and an inability to concentrate the mind upon the details of business. For sale by all druggists.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Lots of houses in and around town will be painted this spring. Some of them will look well and have paint protection for three or four years: lead and oil. Some for six, eight, ten years: Devoe ready paint.

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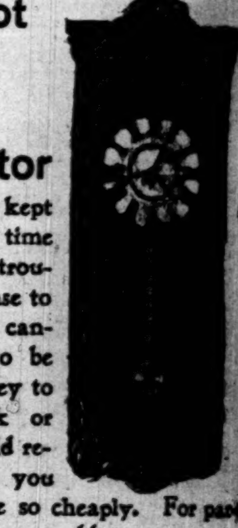

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For illustrated pamphlets, giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 South Clark st., Chicago.

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Escape inclement March weather at home by joining Gates' seventh annual personally-conducted thirty days' tour through picturesque Mexico, leaving Chicago via Santa Fé route February 28, 1900. Luxurious special train of Pullmans, observation and dining cars. Tickets include all necessary traveling expenses, guides, etc. Go via San Antonio and Monterey; return via El Paso, Las Vegas Hot Springs, and Colorado Springs. A fascinating land, abounding in magnificent scenery, ancient ruins, and novel foreign types.

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Send for booklet and particulars.
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W. A. BRYAN, Assistant Manager.

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Hotel Colonial, open Jan. 10 ... NASSAU
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MEXICO TOUR—Leaving Feb. 28 and returning April 1, remaining during all of March.
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MONEY RATES ARE EASIER

CONCESSIONS MADE FROM SIX PER CENT TO FIVE AND ONE-HALF.

Some Loans Reported to Favored Borrowers at Even Less—Report That Union Traction Is to Acquire Chicago General Road Denied by Officials—Local Stock Market Inactive and Firm—Bond Inquiry Is Better—Sales of the Day.

Money rates are working easier rapidly in Chicago. Some of the banks are not granting concessions from the former 6 per cent rate for time money, but others are making loans in many instances at 5½ per cent. Some few loans have been made to favored borrowers at 5 per cent, but that rate is not general, and there seems to be little disposition in the present state of the market, with the demand as good as it is, to establish it just now.

The reduction in the discount rates of the principal European banks has had the effect of hastening the tendency to lower rates. As there are no signs of lessening in the demand, a number of the banks are holding their rates to a firm 6 per cent in consequence of this. The competition for paper at 5½ per cent has been responsible in many cases for the reductions made.

Little shading is reported on call loans. The banks that make a feature of call loans are holding their rates at 6 per cent.

New Traction Deal Rumor.

A report was circulated that the Union Traction company was going to acquire the Chicago General railway. The annual meeting of the latter company was postponed two weeks ago, until yesterday, and then another postponement was announced. The report which was on the street was that the meeting was not to be held pending negotiations with the Union Traction company. Officials of the latter company denied emphatically, however, the report that it would purchase the Chicago General.

Another feature of the story was, that the Consolidated Traction company negotiated for the property just prior to the time when the Union Traction decided to buy the control of the Consolidated lines. A number of details were given out, among others, that the negotiations were conducted by W. W. Gurley in behalf of the Union Traction interests, and that the purchase would be made for the purpose of forcing the Chicago City railway company into the combine. The Chicago General company leases from the Chicago City company its tracks in Twenty-second street from Wabash avenue west to the river, and also leases a line to the Union Stock-Yards, besides the tracks it owns.

In the Local Market.

The local market followed the course of New York stocks and was inactive and firm. Speculative interest is being diverted from the local exchange at present, and although there has been talk of "movements" in one or two of the issues on the list action is waiting apparently on improvement in New York and decisive news from south Africa before anything is attempted. In the day's market none of the stocks showed sales of 600 shares, and even the issues that have been fairly active in the face of the recent dull markets languished.

The bond list is more active than stocks. A better inquiry for bonds has arisen since the speculative issues became dull and the offerings are well taken at good prices. Bond issues are setting at present on about the basis of the last few months, which averages about ½ per cent higher than the low basis reached during the era of low interest rates.

Other Financial News.

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of seventy-three railroads for the first week in January at $7,728,284, an increase of $576,114, or 8.06 per cent; for forty-eight roads for the second week in January, $6,387,828, an increase of $762,174, or 13.35 per cent.

The American Oak Leather company of Cincinnati declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent on the $2,000,000 common stock.

The Consolidated Car Heating company of Albany, N. Y., has declared its regular semi-annual 1¼ per cent dividend, payable on Feb. 15, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

A quarterly dividend (No. 19) of 2 per cent has been declared on the preferred stock of the American Graphophone company, payable on Feb. 15, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1.

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was easy yesterday, at the following figures in Chicago:

	Demand.	Sixty-days.
Sterling—		
Actual	487	484
Commercial	486	483
Paris francs—		
Actual	516⅞	520
Commercial	518¾	521¼
German Marks—		
Actual	95 1-16	94 7-16
Commercial	94⅞	94 1-16

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	35	45
Amalgamated Copper	82⅝	83¼
American Bicycle	15½	17
Do pfd	40	50
American Hide and Leather		36
Do pfd		80
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	105	106
Distilling Company of America		7¼
Do pfd	23¾	24
Electric Vehicle	40	50
Do pfd	60	80
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2¼	3
Otis Elevator	22	25
Do pfd	87	88½
Royal Baking Powder	94½	95
Standard Oil	499	500

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	230	14⅝	14½	14½
Do pfd	507	55	54⅝	54⅝
American Radiator, pfd	52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago Consol. Traction	10	40½	40½	40½
Chicago Telephone	115	215	215	215
Chicago Union Traction pfd	25	75¾	75	75
Diamond Match	52	122½	122	122
Lake Street Elevated	325	13	12⅝	12⅝
Do certif.	300	12½	11½	12
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	258	77	76½	76½
National Biscuit	280	37¾	37½	37½
Do pfd	103	93	92½	93
North Chicago	10	225	225	225
South Side Elevated	50	100½	100½	100½
West Chicago	25	110½	110	110½
Western Stone	100	32	32	32

BONDS.

$2000 Lake deb 5s	91¼	$15000 Met gold 4s	95¾
500 Do	92¼	5000 Do	95½
1000 Do	93	2000 Union El 5s	108¼
1000 Do	93¼	1000 WCh 1st m5s	103½
1000 Lake inc 5s	36	8000 W Ch con 5s	103½
10000 Met gold 4s	95½		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
New York	$109,197,883	$112,090,906
Chicago	23,667,999	22,272,166
Boston	16,505,100	17,557,465
Philadelphia	11,638,815	11,880,229
St. Louis	6,380,364	6,218,625
Baltimore	2,681,900	2,794,631

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c prem.; St. Louis, 60c prem. bid; 75c prem. asked.

ACTIVE STOCKS GO HIGHER.

Improvement Shown in Wall Street Both as to Volume of Trading and Values.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There was some improvement in today's stock market both in volume of transactions and in quotations. The sales for the day were a little in excess of 260,000 shares, and nearly all of the active stock showed an advance from the figures of the preceding day.

There was no news from south Africa to warrant any improvement, but, on the other hand, conditions had not changed for the worse, and according to reports from London during the time the exchange was open the British advances of last week were being continued.

The money market was again in a satisfactory condition, with low rates, and with money offered on the exchange in good volume. Banks are becoming more liberal in lending money on Stock Exchange collateral, and this has tended to prevent any decline in market value, though it has so far brought no considerable degree of strength.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar, Third Avenue, United States Leather, and Missouri Pacific were the fairly active stocks in the list. Buying of Third Avenue and the consequent advance was due to the announcement that W. H. Curtis of the Standard Oil company had been elected treasurer of the Third Avenue railroad company, which was looked upon in Wall street as a corroboration of the report that Standard Oil men have become largely interested in this property.

Henry Hart, one of the prominent stockholders of the Third Avenue road, has recently parted with a portion of his holdings of stock, which amounted to 50,000 shares. It is said the Rockefellers and other Standard Oil people have been quietly absorbing Third Avenue stock, and that they have been the purchasers of the securities which Mr. Hart has marketed.

On the announcement two or three days ago that the Third Avenue company was to fund all of its floating debts the market went off sharply. Today there was a net gain of four points in Third Avenue stock, but at the close it was still below the figure at which the stock sold before the announcement was made of the funding of its debts.

A good deal of interest is expressed in the probable developments at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, to be held next Saturday. The general belief is that the Vanderbilts have become interested in this property and that this fact will develop at Friday's meeting. It is expected that Chauncey M. Depew will become director and that other big interests will be given representation on the board.

There is undoubtedly some big move on among the people interested in the street railway systems of New York. There are some who express the belief that either the Third Avenue will be combined with Brooklyn Rapid Transit or that the Metropolitan will absorb that company. It is hardly probable that the Metropolitan will control Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but people in Wall street will not be surprised if the fact develops that the Vanderbilts are largely interested in the company.

Notwithstanding the improvement in conditions governing the stock exchanges abroad there was no foreign buying of American securities. There was some selling of Southern Pacific. That seemed to be the only stock traded in for foreign account, and in this the sales were not in excess of 5,000 shares.

It has come to be the fashion in Wall street to credit heavy buying of stock to Standard Oil interests, and John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to gossips, is one of the heavy purchasers of securities in the present market. He was credited today with having taken Missouri Pacific.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The stock market showed continued indifference on the part of the public and even of professional speculators today. Net changes in prices are without any significance as bearing on the condition of business or affairs.

Money on call steady at 2½@4 per cent; last loan 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486⅝ for demand and at 483⅜ for sixty days; posted rates, 484½ and 487½@488; commercial bills, 483@483½.

Silver certificates, 59½@60½. Bar silver, 59⅞. Mexican dollars, 47½.

Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive, railroad bonds strong.

SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANG—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Jan. 22.	Closing. Jan. 20.
Amn. Sugar	26,500	119¼	117⅛	118¼	117⅝
Do pfd	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
Amn. Tobacco	2,300	101	100	100⅛	99⅜
Amn. Tinplate	500	29⅜	29¼	29¼	…
Amn. Cotton Oil	400	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
Do pfd	100	93¼	92½	93⅝	…
Amn. Smelting	1,000	39¼	39	39¼	38⅞
Do pfd	300	89⅞	89	89	89⅞
Amn. Steel & Wire	4,200	48⅞	48	48	48⅞
Do pfd	100	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90½
Atchison	600	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
Do pfd	3,800	61⅛	60⅞	61⅛	61
Amn. Steel Hoop	100	42	42	42	42
Do pfd	100	81	81	81	…
Anaconda	400	40¼	40	40¼	40
Amn. Linseed	400	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	…
Do pfd	200	55	55	55	…
Am. Malt'g Co. pfd	100	28	28	28	28
Amn. Car Foundry	100	13	13	13	12⅝
Do pfd	100	60⅛	60	60	…
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	200	45	44½	45	…
Amn. Spirits	600	3½	3½	3½	…
Amn. Ice	1,000	38	36⅝	37⅞	36¼
Amn. Dist	100	33⅛	32	33	…
Brook'n Rap. Tran	41,400	73	70⅛	72⅞	70⅞
Brunswick	1,300	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅞
Balto. & Ohio	800	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	58⅞
Do pfd	300	75⅛	75	75⅛	75⅛
C. & E. I.	200	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	…
C., B. & Q.	6,000	123⅛	122½	122⅞	122½
C., M. & St. P.	5,200	119⅛	118	119	118⅜
Do pfd	20	171½	171½	171½	171½
C., R. I. & P.	2,400	107	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Chicago Traction	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	…
Canadian South'n	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	…
Ches. & Ohio	1,600	30¼	30	30¼	30⅜
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	200	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61
Canadian Pacific	200	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
Chicago Terminal	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	…
Do pfd	200	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	…
Col. & South. 1st pfd	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	…
Do 2d pfd	143	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	300	43⅛	43	43⅛	43
C., I. & L.	200	17⅛	16	16	…
Chi. Gt. West'n	7,200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd A	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	…
Do pfd B	400	38⅞	38	38⅞	…
Cont'n'l Tobacco	1,200	33⅛	32¼	32¼	32¼
Do pfd	150	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	85
C., L. & W. pfd	20	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	…
D., L. & W.	200	176½	176	176½	176½
D. & R. Grande pfd	200	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	…
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Erie Tel. rites	175	1	1	1	1
Federal Steel	3,100	52	51¼	51⅝	51⅛
Do pfd	300	74	74	74	74
General Electric	300	122	122	122	123
Glucose	1,000	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	…
Gt. Northn. pfd	100	166	166	166	166
Hocking Val. pfd	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	…
Ill. Central	1,100	114	114	114	112
Int'n'l Paper pfd	300	67⅞	67	67⅛	67⅛
Louisv. & Nash	1,700	81⅞	81	81⅞	81
L. E. & W.	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Manhattan	4,700	94⅞	93	93⅞	93⅜
Mich. Central	63	104	104	104	…
Met. St. Ry.	4,700	166⅞	163	166	164⅛
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	3,400	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛
Missouri Pac	24,800	44⅛	43⅛	43⅞	43⅛
Mex. National	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
National Biscuit	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	…
Do pfd	100	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Northern Pac	2,400	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	52⅛
Do pfd	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	…
National Steel	300	42⅛	42	42⅛	…
Do pfd	300	92⅛	92	92	…
N. Y. Central	2,500	134⅛	134	134	134⅛
Norfolk & Wes.	3,300	26⅜	25⅛	26	25⅞
Do pfd	1,000	71	70	71	70⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	23⅛	22	22	22
National Lead	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Do pfd	65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	100	140	140	140	…
N.Y.C.&S.L. 1st pfd	200	134	132	134	…
Ont. Mining	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	…
People's Gas	4,400	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛
Penna. R. R.	1,200	130	129⅞	129⅞	130
Pacific Mail	1,800	44⅞	44	44⅞	44
Pullman	50	190	190	190	…
Pressed Steel Car	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57⅛
Do pfd	100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
P., D. & E.	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
P., C., C. & S. L. pfd	100	93	93	93	…
Pacific Coast	300	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
Reading	200	18	18	18	17⅞
Do 1st pfd	2,400	51⅞	51	51⅛	50⅞
Do 2d pfd	800	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28
Republic Steel	1,200	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21
Do pfd	1,200	68	65⅞	68	65
Southern Ry	1,000	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
Do pfd	1,200	55⅛	54⅞	55	54⅞
St. J. & G. I.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	…
Southern Pacific	8,100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
St. L. & S. W.	1,500	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd	1,800	28⅞	28	28⅞	27⅞
St. L. & San Fran	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
S. R. & T.	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	…
Texas Pacific	3,200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
Third Ave	17,000	116⅞	112	116	…
Twin City pfd	100	137	137	137	…
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,200	86	85	85⅞	85⅞
Union Pacific	5,600	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	47⅞
Do pfd	900	75⅞	75⅛	75⅞	75⅛
Union Bag & Paper	100	22	22	22	22
Do pfd	400	75	75	75	74
U. S. Rubber	500	41	40⅞	41	…
Do pfd	200	102	102	102	102⅞
U. S. Leather	16,400	18⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛
Do pfd	400	76	75⅞	76	76
U. S. Express	50	49	49	49	…
Wheeling & L. E.	1,100	10⅛	10	10⅛	…
Do pfd	400	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	…
Wabash	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	…
Do pfd	500	21	21	21	21
Wisconsin Central	300	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
Do pfd	300	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Western Union	100	87	87	87	…

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	114	United States	47
American	145	Fargo	122

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	114¼
U. S. 3s, reg	110¼	U. S. old 4s, coup	114¼
U. S. 3s, coup	110¼	U. S. 5s, reg	113
U. S. new 4s, reg	133	U. S. 5s, coup	113¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

172000 Atch gen 4s	100⅛@101⅛	13000 do 2d inc	12
106000 do adjmt	81@⅞	6000 M-St L con 5s	112⅞@⅛
10000 A D-I 5s	114	1000 do 1st	142⅞
1000 AdamsEx 4s	104	35000 M K-T 1st 4s	90@⅛
8000 A-N W 1st	95¼	19000 do 2d	60
6000 Ann Arbor 4s	93@⅛	5000 M K-T ex 5s	94⅛
238000 B-O 3½s	94⅞@95⅛	4000 do of Tex 5s	92⅛@⅛
37000 do 4s	100⅞	17000 Mo P 1st coll 5s	93@94
80000 B-O S W 3½s	90	20000 do 1st con 6s	116⅛@117
5000 Bkln El 1st	96⅞@⅞	5000 N Y C L S 3½s	98⅛
4000 B R T 5s	103	4000 N Y C 1st	109⅞
10000 Can So 1st	107	8000 N Y G-E coll tr 5s	104⅛@105
22000 do 2d	108	13000 N Y G-E par money 4s	92⅛
48000 Cent Ga con 5s	90@⅞	32000 N-W con 4s	94@95
96000 C Pac 3½s	83⅞@84	73000 N Pac 3s	66⅞@⅞
108000 do 4s	100⅛@⅛	44000 do prior 4s	103⅞@104
5000 Cleve-Mar 1st	110	4000 do terml 1st 6s	116
109000 C-O gen 4½s	97@⅛	5000 N Y O-W ref 4s	105
14000 C B-Q Ill div 3½s	104@⅛	6000 N Y S-W gm 5s	95
4000 do Den div	102	12000 O R-N 4s	102@⅛
1000 Chi-E 1st	114	12000 P D-E 1st 6s Ev div tr	90⅛
35000 C-N W 3½s	108⅞@⅞	3000 P C C-St L gtd 4½s	115
154000 C R I-P 4s	105⅛@⅞	1000 P-W 1st 4s tr	99⅞
72000 C C C-St L gn 4s	100⅛@⅞	15000 P-E inc	26
36000 C N J 5s	119⅛@⅞	1000 do 1st	102⅞
5000 C C-I 6s	103⅛	1000 R G W 4s	95⅛
1000 C M-St P H-D 5s	110	104000 Rdg gen 4s	84⅛@⅞
3000 C L-W 1st	101	50000 St L-I M 4s	111@⅛
15000 Col Mid 1st 4s	73	26000 do 4s 2d	80@⅞
33000 do 1st 2-4s	66⅛@⅞	20000 St L-S F gm 5s	107⅛
15000 do 1st 4s	73	38000 St L S W 1st	90⅛@⅞
40000 Col So 1st 4s	85	152000 do 2d inc	58⅞@59⅛
10000 D-R G con 4s	99	68000 So P 4s	83⅞@⅞
5000 Det Gas 5s	95	1000 St J-G I 1st	84
10000 D M-M L G	21	5000 So P Cal con 5s stamp	106
10000 Erie 1st con 7s	141⅛@142	16000 So Ry 5s	107⅛@⅞
3000 do 1st 4s gen lien	69⅞	12000 S R T inc	22
3000 do con 4s	90⅛	11000 S A-A P 4s	78@⅛
18000 E-T H 1st gen 5s	106⅛	9000 SoP Ariz 1st	110⅛
23000 F-P M cons	102⅛	11000 T-N O 5s	103
30000 Ft W-D C 1st	74⅛@⅞	4000 T C I debar 6s	107
12000 G B-W deb B	7⅛@⅞	11000 Tex P 1st 5s	112⅞@113
5000 Ga con 5s	96⅛	88000 U P 4s	104⅛@⅞
23000 H Val 4½s	99⅞	10000 U S 4s 1907	114⅞
5000 H-T C gm 4s	85	1000 Wab 1st 5s	115⅛
2000 I D-W 1st 5s	105	3000 do 2d	101@⅛
5000 Ia Cent 1st 5s	111@⅛	20000 do ser A deb	83@84
15000 I-I 1st	108	174000 do ser B deb	37⅞@38⅛
5000 Ill C Lville 3½s	100⅛	5000 W-E 1st 5s	105
5000 K-M 4s	86⅛@87	5000 Wis C 4s	90⅛
13000 L-N unf 4s	98⅛@⅞	10000 W S gtd 4s	113
10000 Lac Gas 5s	110		
10000 L-W B con	107		
50000 Me Cent 1st inc	24⅛@⅞		

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $287,046,446; gold reserve, $220,263,651.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Although the stock market today was dull and quiet the undertone was strong.

The two features were Montana and Arcadian, the former on account of its advance, the latter for its fall. Montana went to 279, afterward returning to 275. Arcadian went down to 15⅝, the lowest point it has touched for a long time. Call loans, 4@5 per cent; time loans, 4½@5½ per cent; clearing-house rate, 6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	3,000	118	119⅛	117⅞	118⅞
Atchison	50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do pfd	500	61	61⅛	61	61
Arcadian	1,500	18⅛	18⅛	15⅞	16⅛
Atlantic	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Bell	50	330	330	330	330
Bost. & Mont	650	272	279	271	276
C., B. & Q.	700	122⅞	122⅞	122⅛	122⅞
Calumet	25	740	740	735	735
Centennial	250	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Elm River	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Erie	75	103	103	103	103
Franklin	1,000	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Fitchburg pfd	75	115	115	110	110
Mexican	700	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Michigan	50	6	6	6	6
Old Dominion	350	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
Osceola	200	69	69	69	69
Parrott	250	40⅛	41	40⅛	40⅛
Royal	125	24	24	23	23
Trimountain	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
Tamarack	50	178	182	178	182
S. F.	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Santa Ysabel	150	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
U. S. Oil	100	19⅛	20	19⅛	20
U. P.	50	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Do pfd	400	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
Utah	50	27	27	27	27
W. E.	150	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Westinghouse	25	62	62	62	62
Winona	200	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$12000 Atch adjmt 4s	80⅛@81¼	$1000 Mex 4s	74
1000 C-N M 5s	93	3000 do 2d inc	11⅝

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Commercial Advertiser's London cablegram says: The markets here are idly awaiting news of a decisive victory in south Africa. There was today a continued advance in consols, which touched 102⅛. They are apparently being worked up for purposes of the forthcoming war loan. Home rails were notably flat on disappointing dividend announcements, due to the high price of coal and dearer materials generally. One speculative favorite fell 7 points. American securities were absolutely listless, but brokers complain that they cannot fill New York orders for good business, the European market having been swept bare of them. The Bank of England bought £36,000 gold in German coin. Foreign exchange rates are as follows: Paris cheque, 25.19; Berlin, 20.49. It is expected that the Berlin bank rate will soon be reduced. Silver was strong on the closing of bear commitments and the Indian demand.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—American railway shares opened steady, with prices about parity level. The market continued steady, with prices showing little change to the close. The final tone was steady and the demand was light. Spanish 4s closed 67¼. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £36,000.

Consols for money, 101⅜; do for the account, 101⅝. Canadian Pacific, 95⅝; Erie, 12⅜; Erie, 1st pfd, 34¼; Illinois Central, 116⅛; Union Pacific pfd, 77⅝; St. Paul common, 121⅝; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific pfd, 76⅛; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 83¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8½. Bar silver, uncertain, 27 9-16d per ounce. Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for 3-months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Prices were firm on the bourse today, on the denial of the new loan rumor and of the intention of taxing Spanish coupons, added to the firmness of the London market, but the best prices were not maintained. Rio Tintos were strong, but inactive. De Beers were in good demand. Kaffirs advanced on London purchasing.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Business on the boerse today was hesitating at the opening, but subsequently, on receipt of encouraging Western reports, recovered. Spanish 4s were in good demand. American securities and Canadian Pacific were maintained. Mine shares advanced sharply. Transvaals were strong.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 22	9,500	200	26,000	20,000
Totals last week	49,665	1,503	183,290	60,247
Previous week	51,429	1,575	196,915	74,659
Correspond. w'k 1899	44,977	1,978	173,300	89,155
Correspond. w'k 1898	49,757	1,243	166,095	71,936
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 22	3,500	20	3,500	500
Totals last week	15,402	72	14,552	907
Previous week	16,024	87	14,741	2,152
Correspond. w'k 1899	11,488	205	11,786	9,481
Correspond. w'k 1898	18,190	25	34,821	11,614

Monday's receipts with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,500	26,000	20,000
Kansas City	4,600	6,600	2,900
Omaha	2,000	3,500	5,200
St. Louis	1,600	8,600	600
Totals	18,700	44,700	28,700
Correspond. day last w'k	30,500	56,800	21,300
Corresponding day 1899	29,900	64,300	32,900
Corresponding day 1898	26,000	40,500	23,500

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 3,297 cattle, 40,350 hogs, and 12,752 sheep a week ago, and 4,231 cattle, 31,700 hogs, and 8,281 sheep the corresponding Tuesday a year ago.

The average weight of hogs last week was the lightest in nearly a year, or since the week ending Feb. 11, 1899. The average was 226 lbs, against 231 lbs the previous week. Judging from the steady falling off in the average weight it would seem as though the trade will be disappointed in receipts for the next thirty or sixty days. There is undoubtedly a shortage in the country of matured hogs, with young stock plentiful.

There was another upturn in hogs, two loads selling at the highest price of the year, or $4.85, being within 15c of top for 1899, and 95c above the last week of last November, 5c above the top for 1898, and, barring 1899, the highest since 1896.

Bad roads and the bad break in cattle prices curtailed receipts of hogs and cattle the opening day of this week. Only 1,012 carloads of all kinds of live stock were received, against 1,519 a week ago, and 1,735 a year ago.

Packers purchased 21,700 hogs, leaving 4,000 in the pens. Armour bought 5,000, Anglo-American 1,900, Boyd & Lunham 1,300, Chicago 1,000, Continental 1,700, Hammond 600, International 1,900, Lipton 1,000, Morris 1,300, Swift 4,500, and butchers 1,300. Droves averaging 220@280 lbs cost $4.70@4.74; 165@168 lbs, $4.60@4.62; and 115 lbs, $4.22.

Eleven markets received 82,000 hogs, against 99,500 a week ago, and 109,000 a year ago.

It is expected some lambs will be shipped from Fort Collins by the end of this month, being several weeks later than a year ago. The lambs went on feed rather thin in flesh.

Cattle—Most of the desirable beef cattle sold 10@20c higher than the close of last week, but the market closed weak, with part of the advance lost. Common and half-fat native steers were without quotable change, and Texas cattle ruled about 10c higher. Good cows and heifers advanced 10@15c, and canning stock ruled steady. The quality of the offerings was poorer than usual. No strictly choice steers were offered, the best on sale selling at $6.25, with only five lots above $6.00, and the bulk at $4.85@5.85. Fancy beeves would sell around $6.50@6.60. Thin 950@1,200-lb steers sold at $4.00@4.50. Straight Texas steers sold at 4.05@4.60, and Texas bulls and oxen at $3.45@4.00; native cows, principally $2.70@3.50; heifers, $3.50@4.10; bulls, $2.80@4.50; stags, $3.65@4.70; calves, $5.00@7.75; and feeding cattle, $3.35@4.75.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices ruled 5@10c higher, touching the high point of the year to date. The market opened strong, but weakened after 10 o'clock, closing with part of the advance lost. Shippers and speculators bought freely at the start, but after urgent outside orders were filled packers held off and bid lower. Receipts were below all expectations, being 10,000 smaller than a week ago, and 13,000 smaller than a year ago. The quality was only fair, with under-weights plentiful again. Last week's average was the lightest in nearly a year. A load averaging 442 lbs and another averaging 257 lbs sold at $4.85, with several averaging 260@300 lbs at $4.82½. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$4.65@4.75
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	4.55@4.72½
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	4.70@4.82½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	4.60@4.80
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs	4.75@4.85
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	4.65@4.75
Rough heavy grades	4.55@4.65
Poor to choice pigs	3.70@4.45

Sheep—The demand was good and prices ruled strong to 10c higher. About 2,000 77@82-lb Western lambs sold at $6.35@6.40. Lambs averaging 50@95 lbs sold at $4.75@6.30, bulk $6.00@6.25; yearling sheep, $5.10@5.50; native sheep, $3.50@5.00; and Westerns, $4.10@5.00, bulk $4.50@4.90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100 head natives, 1,500 Texans; all desirable killing cattle, 10@15c higher; inferior, strong to 10c higher; heavy native steers, $4.95@5.90; lightweights, $4.60@5.65; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.10@4.25; canners, $2.50@3.10; fed Westerns, $4.00@5.00; Western feeders, $3.50@4.25; Texans, $3.40@4.60. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600; good active demand at advance, 5@10c; heavy, $4.60@4.72½; mixed, $4.55@4.70; light, $4.30@4.65; pigs, $3.60@4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 2,860; buyers anxious for supply; market 10c higher; Western lambs, $5.60@6.00; muttons, $4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.50; culls, $2.50@3.50.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Beeves — Receipts, 4,306 head; 36 cars on sale; market fair, steady to 10c higher; about all sold; steers, $4.80@5.55; oxen and stags, $3.15@3.85; bulls, $2.75@4.50; cows, $2.00@4.00; extra fat do, $4.50; cables quote American cattle easier; top price at Liverpool, 12c; at London, 12½c; refrigerator beef, 9¾@10c per lb; exports, none. Calves—Receipts, 1,321; good veals firm, others steady; all sold; veals, $5.00@8.50; little calves, $4.50; barnyard calves, $2.50@3.62½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,411; active; sheep, 10@15c higher; lambs, 15@25c higher; all sold; sheep, $3.25@5.15; culls, $3.00; lambs, $6.00@6.90; Canada lambs, $6.00@6.65; culls, $4.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,958; market 10@15c higher at $4.85@5.00 for good to choice hogs; Western pigs, $4.70@4.85; State pigs, $4.90@5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head, including 1,900 Texans; market, 10@15c higher; native shipping and export steers worth $4.75@6.40; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.15@5.45; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.20@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.75@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.50@2.85; bulls, $2.65@3.80; Texas and Indian steers, $3.10@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 87,000; market, 5@10c higher; pigs and lights, $4.50@4.60; packers, $4.50@4.75; butchers, $4.75@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market strong and active; native muttons, $4.45@5.10; lambs, $5.00@6.50; culls and bucks, $2.00@4.20; stockers, $3.00@3.35.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong to 10c higher; native beef steers, $4.25@5.85; Western steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas steers, $3.70@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.20; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.60@5.00; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.80@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market, 5@10c higher; heavy, $4.62½@4.70; mixed, $4.62½@4.65; light, $4.60@4.65; pigs, $4.00@4.60; bulk of sales, $4.62½@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 5,200; market steady; native muttons, $4.45@4.85; Western muttons, $4.20@4.70; stock sheep, $3.80@4.85; lambs, $4.75@5.90.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 632 head; market strong to 10c higher; quality of beeves, common; quarantine steers, $4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; calves, $4.00@6.75; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,147; 5@7½c higher; lights, $4.60@4.70; medium and heavy, $4.65@4.75; pigs, $3.80@4.00; bulk, $4.67@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, none.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The statement of the visible supply of grain, in store and afloat, on Saturday, Jan. 20, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 56,553,000 bu; increase, 21,000 bu; corn, 14,100,000 bu; increase, 1,216,000 bu; oats, 5,088,000 bu; increase, 45,000 bu; rye, 1,213,000 bu; decrease, 37,000 bu; barley, 1,920,000 bu; decrease, 112,000 bu.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 22.—Credit balances, $1.68; certificates, no bid; shipments, 172,684 brls; average, 85,582 brls; runs, 40,521 average, 80,751 brls.

LIMA, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The price of Lima crude oil was advanced today 4c per brl, making North Lima, $1.34; South Lima and Indiana, $1.19.

FIRM TONE IN WHEAT.

GOOD ADVANCE IN FUTURES, WITH FOREIGNERS BUYING.

Cables Show More Strength than for Several Days and Bring About a Substantial Up-Turn in This Market—Wants of the Buyers Largely Supplied by Elevator Interests—Government Report Has Practically No Effect on Corn or Oats.

Under the bullish influence of a rising French market and reports of serious damage to the French crop, wheat opened yesterday morning at 66⅝c, an advance of ⅝c from Saturday's closing prices, and purchases for foreign account pushed the price up to 67⅛c, a total advance of 1⅛c. But the entire gain was not maintained. Local elevator interests who have wheat to sell let go a good deal of it at the top figures, and the market closed at the opening price of 66⅝c. The fact that operators who were long on wheat decided to take their profits also tended to beat the price back.

May Wheat Range.

A number of causes contributed to the early upward movement, but the chief influence was that of the foreign markets. Liverpool opened steady and closed strong at an advance of 1¼d over Saturday's closing. Paris showed equal strength, the total advance for the day being 40 to 45 centimes, equivalent to 2c to 2¼c per bu, on top of an advance of 4c last week. The condition of the Paris market seemed to confirm the numerous cablegrams reporting damage to the French wheat crop, some of them estimating it at 25 per cent, or 90,000,000 bu. There were other reports of wheat complaints increasing. The cable reports were not all of a bullish tendency, however, a St. Louis house reporting positive advices that French wheat had sustained no damage at all, but during the forenoon the market was all hopeful and no element of doubt was allowed to creep in.

The weekly report of the visible supply at all domestic points showed an increase of only 3,000 bu, from 56,533,000 to 56,536,000, where an increase of 500,000 bu from the preceding week was expected, and this showing helped out the foreign influence temporarily. The English visible supply decreased 650,000 bu from the previous week, compared with an increase of 950,000 bu in the corresponding week last year, but this apparent argument for higher prices was weakened by the fact that the European visible supply of 61,200,000 bu is greater by 1,920,000 bu than at the same time a year ago. Reports of famine in India, necessitating the importation of grains, including some wheat, was another bull argument, but the local operators were not ready to buy heavily for the advance they are inclined to predict. Much of the buying was on orders from Paris for future deliveries. While the price of wheat in Paris is 99c a bu, it must rise higher to make exporting possible, as there is a duty of 36c a bu, besides the shipping charges, to pay. These charges are partially offset by a bounty on flour manufactured for export from imported wheat.

There was not much buying for local account. When May wheat reached 67c, and then hovered timorously at 67⅛c, there was no indication of a bull clique with an ambition to keep the price up. It was set upon viciously, not by the short interests but by the longs, who were inclined to secure their profits, and hammered back by degrees to the closing point, 66⅝c.

Slight Flurry in Pork.

Provisions opened strong, active, and higher on light receipts of hogs at the yards, 29,000 head arriving when 38,000 were expected. The shortage of 9,000 hogs in the receipts seemed to the commission men to justify an advance of 5@10c per brl for May pork. Saturday's closing price was $10.85, and yesterday's opening prices $10.92 to $10.97, advancing to $11.00. But the packing-houses were so quick to take advantage of the higher quotations by liberal offerings that the strength and activity of the market was beaten down with the price to $10.85, closing at $10.87½. After the heavy sales of the packing-houses the market remained weak and depressed to the close, with no signs of recovery. There was some activity in lard, a leading firm of packers offering a considerable quantity at an advance at the opening of 5c. Under this selling prices eased off gradually, closing steady at a decline of about 5c.

There was no rally in the corn pit to keep the pace set by wheat and provisions. The government report of the crop, 2,078,000,000 bu, was some millions less than anticipated, and out of compliment to this slightly bullish showing the market opened at a mild advance over Saturday's closing figures of 32⅞c to 33⅛c. May corn opened at 33⅛c to 33¼c, and held there for awhile, but liberal selling by the elevator companies and some long interests had a depressing tendency, and quotations tumbled by points to 33c, closing finally at 33c to 33⅛c. The visible supply of 14,144,000 bu is 1,260,000 bu more than that of the previous week. Receipts at primary points were 479,122 bu, compared to 956,421 bu a year ago. The shipments were 250,223 bu, against 347,793 bu the preceding year. While the market was weak, there seemed to be a demand for corn at 33c, which kept it from going lower. Reports from central Illinois show little corn in sight, and that of poor quality.

Oats was affected more by corn than wheat, and, while going fractionally backward as to price, could not at any time be called quotably weak. A general demand existed for them around 23⅛c for May, about every commission-house in the trade having buying orders around this price. Commission-house wants were supplied by local traders, among them Updike, Seaverns, Jennings, and Warner. May touched 23⅛c, but the price was not sustained. About the only weakening influence in the market was an increase in the visible supply of 21,000 bu, which compared with a decrease the previous week of 184,000 bu. Considerable effect was expected from the government report, published Sunday, but the final figures of 796,177,713 bu changed the October estimate so slightly as to give the later figures no special significance. Local stocks, which are now 1,497,000 bu, increased during the week 61,000 bu.

Rye was firmer, and sold ⅝c higher for May, transactions being at 52⅝c. Sales of No. 2 free on board were also made at 54c. There was some shipping inquiry, though no rye was worked locally. Clearances were 11,500 bu. The visible decreased 37,000 bu, and local stocks increased 10,000 bu. Medium grades of barley were firm, with sales of feed from 35@35½c, but anything over 40c was inclined to drag. For fancy old, for a special brew, 48c was still bid. The visible decreased 112,000 bu, 66,000 bu less than the decrease of the preceding week. Offerings were on a more liberal scale, as they usually are on Monday, but were all taken. Minor seeds, timothy and clover, were not much changed. Rather smaller quantities of timothy were offered, and some was carried over. The cash range, in which market interest principally centered, was from $2.00@2.50, the outside for highly desirable seed. The futures were entirely nominal, February at $2.55 and March about $2.60. Cash clover sales covered the wide range of $3.00@8.00, contracts spot being nominally $8.35. Flaxseed was a dull market, but prices were steady and unchanged at $1.50 for No. 1 Northwestern, spot, and $1.49 for May. Crushers were buying September at $1.05¼. There were 7 cars here and 12 at Duluth. Local shipments were a trifle under 700 bu.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—In moderate local but improved foreign demand at stronger prices. Winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.10@3.20; spring, special brands, $3.80@3.90; Minnesota hard patents, $3.35@3.50; soft patents, $3.30@3.40; soft bakers' export, bags, $2.20@2.40; white rye, brls, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm and 1@2c higher. Sales free on board: No. 3 red, 67c; No. 2 red, nominally 67@68c; No. 3 red, nominally 65@67c, outside for choice; No. 2 hard quotably 63½c; and No. 3 hard, 60@63c.

SPRING WHEAT—In fair demand at an advance of 1c, offerings being light. Sales in store: No. 3, 60@61c. On track: No. 4, 57c; No. 3, 63@63½c. Free on board: No. 4, 60@62½c; No. 3, 59@63⅝c. Billed through: No. 4, 57c; No. 3, 61@63c.

CORN—In good demand and moderate supply, with prices firm. Sales in store: No. 2, 31⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 31⅝c; No. 3, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 31¼@31½c; No. 4, 31c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 31@31¼c; No. 3, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31½@32¼c; No. 3 white, 32c; ears, 32¼@33c. Billed through: No. 4, 28@29½c; No. 3, 29@29¼c; No. 3 yellow, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 29½c.

OATS—Easy and a shade lower. Sales in store: No. 2, 22½c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 22⅛c; No. 4 white, 24⅛@25¼c; No. 3, 22⅞c; No. 3 white, 25@25⅜c; No. 2, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 26¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 21½c; No. 4 white, 23½@24c; No. 3, 22¼c; No. 3 white, 23⅛@24⅞c; No. 2, 22½c.

PROVISIONS—Moderately active and about unchanged. Cash lots mess pork, $10.62½@10.67½ regular, $9.25@9.35 old. Lard, $5.87½@5.92½ for choice, $5.82½@5.87½ for old. Short ribs, $5.55@5.85, according to weight and age.

HAY—Generally firm. Receipts, 640 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.00; not graded timothy, $8.50@10.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $9.00; Kansas, $9.25; No. 1 prairie, Iowa, $8.00@8.50; No. 4 prairie, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Tame. Pork brls quotably 75@77½c; lard tierces, 92½@95c.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23½.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Receipts for today are estimated as follows: Wheat, 55 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 280 cars; hogs, 35,000.

St. Louis advices say that for the first time in weeks local millers report a good foreign demand for flour. The foreigners accepted offers on Saturday at higher prices, and came back yesterday with strong bids for more.

One of the largest traders at Kansas City declares that the Southwest is virtually sold out on wheat, less than 5 per cent remaining in the farmers' hands.

Prime says: Spring wheat reports from North Dakota show that prospects now indicate that there will be a radical change in the seeding the coming spring. That region is making preparations now to increase the acreage of flax largely. Not one-half of the ground that formerly was sown into wheat will be seeded with that grain the coming spring. What does not go into flax will be put into oats, barley, and corn, and only wheat as a last resort. Flaxseed already selling on time at $2.25 a bu, and farmers securing it early for fear they cannot get it when they need it. Wheat reserves are low. Every day has been so fine this winter that hauling has not been interrupted. Wheat ordinarily marketed in the spring, after seeding, has now gone forward.

Futures ranged as follows:

	Closed Saturday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 23, 1899.
WHEAT.					
Jan	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	63⅝	…
May	66	67⅛	65⅞	66⅞	72
July	66⅛-⅞	[illegible]	66⅞	66⅞	69⅛
CORN.					
Jan	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	35⅛
May	33⅛-⅛	[illegible]	33	33-⅛	38
July	33⅛	[illegible]	33⅛-⅛	33⅞	38⅛
OATS.					
May	23⅛-⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	28
July	23⅛-3	23	22⅞	22⅞	26⅛
MESS PORK.					
Jan	10.60	10.77½	10.60	10.62½	10.10
May	10.85	11.00	10.85	10.85-87½	10.52½
July	10.95	11.07½	10.92½	10.92½	10.52½
LARD.					
Jan	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.87½	5.67½
May	6.02½-5	6.10	6.02½	6.02½	5.82½
July	6.12½	6.15	6.10-12½	6.10-12½	6.00
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
Jan	5.70	…	…	5.70	5.00
May	5.77½	5.87½	5.77½	5.77½	5.17½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	…	2	1	3
Spring wheat	1	16	18	35
Corn	16	355	24	395
Oats	51	164	29	244
Rye	10	2	…	12
Barley	…	21	29	50
Totals	78	560	101	739

Inspected out—260 bu red winter and 130,934 bu Northern spring wheat, 87,632 bu corn.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Jan. 20, 1900.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 6, 1900.	Jan. 21, 1899.
Wheat	56,536,000	56,533,000	57,892,000	28,373,000
Corn	14,144,000	12,884,000	12,613,000	26,061,000
Oats	5,088,000	5,067,000	5,251,000	6,986,000
Rye	1,213,000	1,250,000	1,311,000	1,797,000
Barley	1,920,000	2,032,000	2,210,000	3,354,000

Following are the changes compared with the previous week:

	Increase, bu.	Decrease, bu.
Wheat	3,000	…
Corn	1,260,000	…
Oats	21,000	…
Rye	…	37,000
Barley	…	112,000

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city on the dates named [bu]:

	Jan. 20, 1900.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 6, 1900.	Jan. 21, 1899.
Wheat	15,496,000	15,725,000	16,963,000	3,692,000
Corn	5,468,000	5,013,000	4,368,000	13,503,000
Oats	1,497,000	1,436,000	1,564,000	1,542,000
Rye	227,000	217,000	217,000	515,000
Barley	32,000	39,000	69,000	734,000
Totals	22,720,000	22,430,000	23,181,000	19,986,000

RECEIPTS OF EGGS INCREASING.

Market Barely Steady in Consequence and Other Produce Slow.

Egg receipts yesterday were 2,435 cases, as compared with 1,774 cases on the corresponding day last week. Demand for them is only moderate. Receivers claim the bad condition of country roads, which has been the rule for several weeks, has had the effect of holding back the eggs which are now coming forward, and with a continued improvement in transportation facilities there will be a steady increase in receipts. In anticipation of conditions of this kind held stock is being crowded on the market. Poultry, owing to the milder weather, is extremely quiet, little demand existing. Potatoes are steady and about unchanged. Butter is quotably steady and without any special change. A moderate demand exists and surplus offerings of fancy makes are pretty well cleaned up, so that the supply on sale is not as large as it has been. The buying is principally on shipping and order account, the home consumptive inquiry being rather restricted. Low and medium grades are moderate sale. The receipts continue fair. At the current prices the market is holding steady. Buyers are inclined to be a little particular in their purchases, but are unable to buy any cheaper, holders not crowding sales.

Following is the range of the market:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery, extra	24½c	Held fresh	10@11c
Cold storage, creamery	22@23c	Eggs, loss off, cases returned	17c
Firsts	22@23½c	At mark, cases returned	12@16c
Seconds	20@22c	Country cooler	5@6c
Dairies, etc	18@22c	City Cooler	7½@10c
Imitation cream	20@22c	Cheese, new twins	11½@12c
Ladles	17@17½c	Young America	12@12½c
Packing stock	10@17c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	5@6½c	Spring chickens	7@8c
Geese, doz	$5.00@6.00	Ducks	7@8½c
Chickens, hens	8c	Geese	7@7½c
Dressed turkeys	8@9c		

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, doz	$4.00@4.25	Quail	$1.00@1.25
Canvasb'k	$6.00@10.00	Plover, golden, doz	$1.50@1.75
Jacksnipe, doz	$1.50@1.75	Grass	$1.25@1.50
Prairie chickens, undrawn, doz	$5.25@6.25	Partridge, doz	$7.50@8.00
		Rabbits, doz	$1.25@1.50

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Ill., doz	$2.50	Potatoes, mixed, bu	40@44c
Green peas, 4-baskets	$1.00@1.25	Kings, common to choice	42@45c
Beans, navy, hand-picked, new	$2.05@2.10	Burbanks, fair to fancy	45@46c
Medium	$2.00	Hebrons, common to choice	43@45c
Beets, brl, new	$1.50@2.25	Rose, common to choice	45@50c
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz	$1.75@2.25	Peerless, poor to fancy	43@45c
Cabbage, Wisconsin, per brl	$1.00@2.00	Rurals	44@46c
Turnips, 'bagas, per bu	30@35c	Illinois sweets	$2.00@3.75
White turnips, home-grown, brl	$1.00@1.25	Spinach, La., brl	$2.50@3.25
Lettuce, head, brls	$2.50@3.50	Mushrooms, lb	15@25c
Wax beans, Fla., bu box	$3.00@3.50	Tomatoes, Cal., 4-basket crates	25c@1.00
Celery, Cal., doz	25@55c	Florida, 6 basket crates	$1.75@2.50
Parsnips, brl	$1.00@1.25	Squash, brl	$1.00@1.25
Onions, bu	45@60c	Green peppers, 6-baskets	$2.00
Cauliflower, Calif., crates	$1.25@1.50	Kohlrabi, doz	20@35c
Brussels sprouts, qt	15c	Oyster plant, doz	20c
Carrots, La., new, doz	40@50c	Parsley, La., doz	10@30c
		Radishes, doz	20@30c

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.75@2.00	cherry	$6.00@8.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.50@3.00	Wisconsin, bell and bugles	$6.50
Apples, fancy	$3.25@4.00	Pears, Cal., bris	$2.75@3.00
Bananas, bch	$1.25@1.75	Winter Nellis, 40-lb box	$2.75@3.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt	30@40c	Lemons, Cal	$2.50@3.00
Grapes, Catawba, 15-lb baskets	$2.00@2.25	Grape fruit, box	$3.50@4.00
Cranberries, Jerseys, brls	$5.50@6.00	Cal. W. navels	$2.75@3.25
Wisconsin, bell and		Cal. seedlings	$2.00@2.50

NUTS.

Pecans, lb	6@10c	Hickory nuts, shell-barks, bu	95c@$1.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	$3.00@3.25	Walnuts, bu	50@60c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts— 1900.	Receipts— 1899.	Shipments— 1900.	Shipments— 1899.
Apples, brls	1,151	907	493	287
Beans, bu	565	2,164	1,176	998
B. corn, lbs	14,500	27,700	16,150	1,530
Butter, lbs	655,945	701,491	552,046	657,716
Cheese, lbs	300,690	195,189	123,520	100,878
D. fruits, lbs	38,000	88,670	25,655	128,122
Eggs, pkgs	3,201	3,988	4,492	1,343
Game, pkgs	26	63	8	2
Hay, tons	640	786	…	10
Hides, lbs	257,250	212,880	268,590	337,816
Hops, lbs	…	…	66,581	…
Potatoes, bu	53,297	29,840	16,127	7,446
Poultry, lbs	147,735	175,869	155,361	34,165
Poultry, coops	380	87	90	…
Wool, lbs	4,665	13,898	115,690	87,432

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Flour—Receipts, 17,275 brls; exports, 9,391 brls. Quiet, but held a shade higher with wheat, checking demand; Minnesota patents, $3.75@4.00; winter patents, $3.50@3.80; winter straights, $3.35@3.45. Rye flour—Steady. Buckwheat flour—Quiet. Cornmeal—Dull. Rye—Dull; No. 2 Western, 60½c, f. o. b., afloat; State, 55@56c, c. i. f., New York carlots. Barley—Quiet; feeding, 43¼@47½c, c. i. f., New York. Barley malt—Dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 48,000 bu; exports, 71,945 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 74¾c, f. o. b., afloat, prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 77⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 79⅝c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 red, 72⅝c, elevator. Options opened strong on decidedly higher cables, good foreign and domestic buying, and absence of offerings. They continued firm, supported by a small visible supply increase until the last hour, when realizing developed and brought a reaction; closed steady at ⅝c net advance. March, 73⅝@74 5-16c; closed 73⅞c; May, 72⅝@73 5-16c; closed 72⅝c; July, 72⅝@73 1-16c; closed 72⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 227,175 bu; exports, 1,930 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 40⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, and 40½c, elevator. Option market opened firm on a less bearish government report than expected, together with the jump in wheat, but later declined under realizing; closed easy and unchanged. May, 39 5-16@39 11-16c; closed 39⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 135,600 bu; exports, 320 bu. Spot dull. No. 2, 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31⅝c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed Western, 29¼@30½c; track, white, 31½@35c. Options quiet but steady.

The market for coffee futures opened barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline under disappointing cables and profit-taking, with speculation subsiding and spot buyers pretty well filled up on recent activity. A weak undertone followed, under talk of large, long interests yet to be liquidated. Traders were conservative and prices gradually declined as the session progressed, closing steady with prices 15 to 25 points net lower. Total sales were 23,750 bags, including February at 7.00c; March at 6.90@6.95c; April at 7.05c; May at 7.05@7.20c; July at 7.15@7.30c; September at 7.25@7.40c; October at 7.25@7.35c; November at 7.25c; December at 7.40@7.50c. Spot coffee—Rio, nominally lower; No. 7 invoice, 8⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 8¾c; mild quieter; Cordova, 9⅝@12⅛c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; no sellers; molasses sugar, 3 10-16c; refined firm but quiet; mold A, 5.40c; standard A, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.95c; cut loaf, 5.55c; cubes, 5.30c.

Cotton—Today's cotton market started out with a great exhibition of strength and decidedly more spirit than had been manifested in weeks. Whereas on the opening call prices jumped 5@12 points, by midday most of this advance had been wiped out. In the early afternoon trading was almost at a standstill and fluctuations were limited to a bare 2 points. Still later the market picked up somewhat. The market derived its early strength from strong English cables, a firmer statistical position, a sharp advance of Southern spot markets, and an almost total absence of sellers. The market closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. Futures closed steady; January, 7.58c; February, 7.51c; March, 7.52c; April, 7.50c; May, 7.51c; June, 7.51c; July, 7.52c; August, 7.49c; September, 6.90c; October, 6.75c; November, 6.70c; December, 6.70c. Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 8⅛c; sales, 1,200 bales.

Metals—Today's developments in the metal market were not especially eventful. Spelter advanced slightly on increased demand and better cables than anticipated. Tin was irregular, though not lower. As a whole the market showed a fairly steady undertone. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants dull; lake copper unchanged at $16.50, tin barely steady at $28.00, lead steady at $4.70@4.75, spelter firm at $4.60@4.70. The brokers' price for lead is $4.45 and for copper $16.50.

Butter—Receipts, 7,750 pkgs; steady; June creamery, 20@23½c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@20c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,501 pkgs; market firm; fall made fancy, large, 11¾@13c; fall made fancy, small, 12¼@13c; large late made, 11¼@12c; small late made, 12@12½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,355 pkgs; firm; Western, 21c, loss off; Western, ungraded at mark, 14@19c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—Everything worked in favor of the bulls in the wheat market today. Over ⅝c advance from Saturday was realized early in the day. There was moderate reaction from the top shortly after noon, following the covering by shorts. The market toned down toward the close, losing ⅛c of the advance. There was no interest manifested in export circles, and after the morning covering support was in part withdrawn, closing ⅝c higher for May, at 64c, and July at 65⅛c. The cash wheat demand was sharp. Millers bought No. 1 Northern freely at May price, and some was sold to arrive on that basis. No. 2 was 1@2c under No. 1. The flour market was steady; first patents, $3.45@3.55; second patents, $3.20@3.35; first clears, $2.60; second clears, $1.85@1.90. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@11.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—Close—Wheat—May, 62½c; cash No. 2 hard, 63c; No. 3, 58@62c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 3, 65@68c. Corn—May, 29⅝c; cash No. 2 mixed, 28⅞@29½c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3, 29½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23¾@25c. Rye—No. 2, 50c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $7.00@7.25. Butter—Creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 13c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅝c; to arrive, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅝c; to arrive, 63⅝c; May, 65⅝c; July, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅝c; No. 3 spring, 57⅝c. Oats—23¾@24c. Rye—49⅝c. Barley—34@37c. Flax—Cash, $1.43; May, $1.47. Corn—29⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 34,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—Corn—Steady; new No. 3, 31½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 24¼@24½c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Provisions — Bacon—Cumberland cut, easy, 33s; short rib, dull, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, dull, 37s; long clear middles, heavy, dull, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, dull, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tcs, firm, 30s 6d; American refined in pails, firm, 32s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, February-April, easy, 21s 3d.

Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 5s 9d; No. 1 Northern spring, firm, 5s 10½d; futures, steady; March, 5s 9d; May, 5s 8¾d. Corn—Spot American mixed, new, firm, 3s 5½d; American mixed, old, firm, 3s 5¾d; futures, steady; January, 3s 5¾d; February, 3s 5¼d; March, 3s 4d.

The imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week were: From Atlantic ports, 58,000 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other ports, 7,000 qrs. The imports of corn into Liverpool from Atlantic ports for the week were 85,400 qrs.

Cotton—Spot, in fair demand; prices 1-32d to 1-16d higher. American middling, fair, 4 15-16d; good middling, 4⅝d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 9-16d; good ordinary, 4⅜d; ordinary, 4 3-16d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,600 American. Receipts, 11,400 bales, all American. Futures opened strong, and closed steady at the advance. American middling l. m. c. January, 4 33-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 21-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 17-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 14-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 11-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 9-64@4 10-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 56-64d, sellers; October and November, 3 40-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 46-64@3 47-64d, buyers.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	22	Ontario	790
Crown Point	10	Ophir	66
Con. Cal. & Va	150	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	55	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Currie	21	Do pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	38	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	5000	Standard	250
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	27
Mexican	31	Yellow Jacket	20

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American	1	1¼	10,000
Copper Mountain	8⅞	9	6,000
C. C. B.	2¼	2⅜	7,000
Dictator	4	4¼	12,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Anaconda	42	42½	7,700
Advance	4⅜	5	18,000
Arrow	3⅜	3½	16,000
Acacia	40⅜	40⅞	8,000
Chicolo	4⅞	4⅞	5,000
Copper Mountain	8⅞	9	11,000
C. C. & M.	14⅞	15	22,000
Columbine Vic	20	20⅞	6,000
Dante	17⅛	17⅞	5,000
Golden Eagle	5⅛	5⅞	15,000
Garfield	15⅜	16	17,000
Gold Sovereign	13⅛	14	7,000
Humboldt	5⅛	6	5,000
Ingham	18⅛	18⅞	33,000
Isabella	130⅛	130⅞	7,700
Independence	55⅛	56	6,000
Lexington	22⅛	22⅞	10,500
Mountain Beauty	10⅛	10⅞	7,000
New Haven	6⅞	7	12,000
Nugget	16⅛	16⅞	14,000
National	11⅛	12	5,000
Orphan Gold	22	23⅛	8,000
Portland	237⅛	240	3,000
Rose Nicol	12⅛	12⅞	10,000

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The offerings of butter on the Board of Trade amounted to 8,640 lbs. Bidding opened at 23c and advanced to 24½c, at which price the entire offering was sold. The Quotation committee reported the official market firm at 24c.

DEALS IN CHICAGO REALTY.

Patterson-Sergeant Company Leases Dock and Warehouse Near Lumber and Twenty-second Streets.

The Patterson-Sergeant company of Ohio has leased from Mary C. Tilley for ten years at a total rental of $28,283, the dock property east of Lumber street and 400 feet north of Twenty-second street, with a water frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 207 feet. The lease provides for the construction of a two-story paint factory and warehouse by the Ohio company, which is given the privilege of purchasing the ground for $38,000, added to the cost of the building and other improvements and taxes, at any time prior to May 1, 1905.

Frank C. Vierling has conveyed through a Master in Chancery to the Berkshire Life Insurance company the property in Michigan avenue, sixty feet north of Twenty-fourth street, west front, 67x136 feet, for $33,455.

Clara I. Bass has deeded to Robert P. Bass, both of Peterborough, N. H., the property at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, east front, 42½x165¼ feet, for a consideration of $1. The revenue stamps on the document denote a value of $65,000. The Swift commission valued the property at $131,750 and the improvements at $3,000.

HELD FOR ROBBING Z. R. CARTER.

Thomas Dyer Admits Picking Drainage Trustee's Pocket and William Meehan Is Bound Over with Him.

Zina R. Carter faced two self-confessed thieves in Justice Dooley's court at the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday and told how he was robbed of a gold watch valued at $100. The prisoners were William Meehan and Thomas Dyer. Meehan made an effort to secure his release and was assisted by Dyer, who took all the blame on himself. Both were held to the grand jury. Mr. Carter said he was riding on an Ogden avenue electric car to his residence, 1441 Ogden avenue, on Jan. 8, when two young fellows picked his pockets. C. Brown, 276 Halsted street, also prosecuted the two prisoners on a charge of burglary.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The annual meeting of the Western Mutual Life association will be held at 100 Washington street at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It will be the first gathering of the shareholders since the directory was increased.

The special Committee of Seven of the Chicago Underwriters' association was in session yesterday. It is expected that the committee will present part of its report at the adjourned annual meeting of the association tomorrow afternoon.

J. W. Sucy has been appointed general agent in Chicago of the New Amsterdam Casualty. He was formerly with the Standard Life and Accident.

The cases of the State Insurance Superintendent against the Northwestern Fire Insurance company of Chicago and the Columbia Insurance company, against which Judge Thompson of Springfield issued an injunction restraining them from doing business in Illinois, were taken recently on a change of venue to the McLean Circuit Court at Bloomington, where by agreement the two cases were consolidated and the injunction dissolved. New pleas were then filed by the defendants.

Manager Carl Schreiner of the Munich Reinsurance company is expected to reach New York from Germany today.

W. G. Wallace has been appointed resident manager of the plate glass and accident departments of the Union Casualty.

The Citizens' Mutual Fire of Holly, Mich., at its annual meeting reported 5,071 policies, representing $4,355,131, in force.

Thomas F. Hancock has been licensed at Detroit, Mich., as an agent of the State of Illinois.

C[illegible]s Schroeder & Sons have been admitted to membership in the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters. They will have the New York Underwriters' and the American of New York.

The North British and Mercantile has issued the following new list, on which agents are prohibited from writing risks: Auction stores, almshouses, bobbin factories, boot and shoe factories, brick works, cotton mills, chemical works, curry shops, cotton gins, distilleries, dyewood mills, farm property, flour mills, grist mills, hay presses, insane asylums, icehouses, lead works, morocco shops, oakum factories, oilcloth factories, oil refineries, oil mills, print works, prison risks, rubber works, second-hand stocks.

Cowardly Jaguars.

The black jaguar of Central America will attack any man by night or day whom he finds lying down.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price, 75c. Per Share, secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st, to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

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Write for List of Desirable Investments.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THEO. ASCHER COMPANY.
Chicago, January 23rd, 1900.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a special meeting of the stockholders of Theo. Ascher Company, held on Saturday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at Rooms 808-809 Unity Building, No. 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, by vote of all of the stockholders of said corporation, representing the entire capital stock of said corporation, the capital stock of said corporation was increased from $125,000 to $175,000.
THEODOR ASCHER COMPANY,
By THEODOR ASCHER, President.
Attest: ABRAHAM H. KOHN, Secretary.

ARTHUR R. JONES & Co
(Members Board of Trade of Chicago.)
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, BONDS.
Private Wires to all important points East & West.
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READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Monday, Jan. 22, 1900:

Mohawk-st., 100 n of Blackhawk, w f, 25x123¼, Jan. 17 [Caroline E. Keep et al. to Louis W. Jarchow]	$ 2,475
Albany-av., n e cor 23d-st., w f, 25x125, Oct. 11, 1899 [A. Maciejewski to J. Behnke]	1,450
L 21, B 64, Norwood Park, Jan. 19 [Adolph Pose to Ross E. Chadwick]	2,500
Rockwell-st., 292 n of North-av., w f, 24x125, Jan. 15 [Mary Christensen et al., by M. in C., to Mary Christensen]	1,825
Winchester-av., 75 s of 66th-st., e f, 75x123, Jan. 18 [Alice Sykes et al., by M. in C., to Gordon H. Wadsworth]	2,300
Maplewood-av., 25 n of Potomac, e f, 25x126, Nov. 28, 1898 [H. Jorgenson et al., by M. in C., to A. G. Ackerman]	2,860
Same property, Jan. 20 [A. G. Ackerman to J. S. Coonley]	3,500
Warren-av., 100 w of Lincoln-st., s f, 25x125½, Jan. 19; revenue, $2 [William Baldwin quitclaims to Agnes M. Baldwin]	1
Colorado-av., 39 e of S. 42d-court, n f, 24x120; W. 12th-st., 275 w of S. 42d-av., s f, 25x125, Jan. 19; revenue, 50 cents [William Baldwin quitclaims to Agnes M. Baldwin]	1
Ashland-av., 130 n of Milwaukee-av., w f, 24x138, Jan. 20 [Videlius Reck to Alfred J. Oswald]	5,000
Milwaukee-av., 238 s e of Oakley, s w f, 22x100, Oct. 18, 1899 [Henry A. Spiegler to Addie J. Hunt]	8,000
78th-place, 75 n e of Railroad-av., s e f, 50x120, Jan. 17, incumbrance of $1,000 [George W. Bartlett to Effie M. Chamberlin]	3,000
Halsted-st., 21½ n of Dunning, e f, 24x110, May 2, 1899, incumbrance of $1,000 [Chas. Unverzagt to Barbara Gerber]	3,000
Rhodes-av., 166 s of 60th-st., w f, 35.35x123½, Jan. 20, incumbrance of $5,000 [Sidney Adler to Richard Heagany]	16,000
18th-place, s w cor Sangamon-st., n f, 50x78, Jan. 13 [J. Schneberger to C. A. Young]	2,650
Madison-st., 125 e of N. 47th-av., n f, 50x165, Nov. 16, 1899 [D. Galbraith to J. W. Schreiner]	1,670
Homan-av., s w cor 18th-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 20 [H. F. C. Hanwroth to J. Siniger]	3,000
Michigan-av., 544 n of 63d-st., w f, 40⅓x220, July 10, 1899; revenue, $4 [Frederick Ebersold to Julia S. Ebersold]	1
Lake-av., 325 n of 44th-place, w f, 30x125, Dec. 22, 1899; revenue, $8 [Frederick Ebersold to Julia S. Ebersold]	1
44th-st., 100 w of Evans-av., s f, 33½x108, Jan. 13 [Mary J. Gunsaulus et al., by M. in C., to Ella L. Stevens et al.]	4,500
Langley-av., 100 s of 74th-st., w f, 25x124, Jan. 3 [W. F. Rowley to C. Rowley]	1,000
Yale-av., 124 n of 69th-st., w f, 46¼x133, incumb. of $3,000, Oct. 30, 1899 [Chas. T. Page to Henry G. Hisgen et al.]	5,000
Cortland-st., 74 w of Homan-av., n f, 25x138¾, Jan. 20 [O. Trigge to Emma Trigge]	1,500
Columbia-av., 205 n w of Selwyn, n e f, 50x125, Jan. 16 [A. H. Hill to H. P. Bush]	1,000
Sheffield-av., 182 n of Addison-st., w f, 25x120, Jan. 20 [Est. of F. McGovern to Ellen McGovern]	1,975
May-st., 316 s of 61st, w f, 25x124, Jan. 18 [Chas. J. Driever to Deborah A. Farnsworth]	3,000
Herndon-st., 228 n of Lincoln-av., e f, 25x71 and other property, Jan. 17 [J. Hardell to C. Rubey]	2,500
Same property, Jan. 17 [C. Rubey to J. Hardell]	2,500
Central-av., 316 s of 79th-st., e f, 25x125, and other property, Aug. 18, 1899 [C. A. Booth to W. Ellis]	3,000
Forest-av., 635 s of 33d-st., e f, 24x123, Jan. 22 [Henry Metz to Emmanuel Metz]	3,500
Drake-av., 150 n of Huron-st., e f, 25x122, Jan. 18 [M. H. Cooley to E. Meagher]	2,200
Dearborn-st., 50 s of 29th, e f, 25x110, Jan. 6, incumb. of $1,500 [G. Kohn to R. Weiskopf]	1,000
Union-st., 38 n of 17th-pl., e f, 25x100, Jan. 17 [Pauline Rose et al., by M. in C., to Peter Marx Sr.]	1,968
Michigan-av., 60 n of 24th-st., w f, 67x136, Jan. 17 [Frank C. Vierling et al., by M. in C., to Berkshire Life Ins. Co.]	33,455
Wabash-av., s w cor Eldridge-ct., e f, 42½x165¼, Dec. 12, 1899, rev. $65, valued at $65,000 [Clara F. Bass of Peterborough, N. H., to Robt. P. Bass of Peterborough, N. H.]	1
Carpenter-st., 225 n of Front, w f, 48x110, Dec. 28, 1899, incumb. of $2,000 [Louis Lehman to Simon Malina et al.]	6,000
Cleaver-st., 139 s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x124, Jan. 19 [Republic L. & B. asso. to A. Strenski]	5,600
25th-pl., 116 e of Stewart-av., s f, 25x124, Dec. 27, 1899 [G. Kuehner et al., by M. in C., to Mary Reiff]	2,296

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

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CORRESPONDENT—OR TO ACT AS MANAger; must have business experience; one accustomed to typewriter; state experience and salary expected. Address K 816, Tribune office.

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A GENERAL AGENT AND SOLICITORS wanted in every State. Registration, identification, accident insurance. COSTS THE ASSURED $1 PER YEAR, including $1,000 policy; liberal commission allowed. Solicitors issue the policies. Make $20 to $50 weekly.

Cash capital	$300,000
Deposit Insurance Dept.	250,000
Surplus to policy holders	500,000
Losses paid to date	950,874

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SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

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BOY—IN DRUG STORE. 1800 Barry-av.

BOYS—AND GIRLS; GOOD PAY. 42 RIVER-st., Room 306.

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BRASS FINISHERS WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED to speed lathes with slide rest attachment; we require fifty more men, and guarantee steady work to competent men; there is no strike on; we wish to double our force in skilled mechanics. J. L. Mott Iron Works, 2413 Third-av., New York City.

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Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

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Agents Wanted.

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We almost always have more places than we can fill.

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Men wanting work in large mercantile houses, bank, railroads, street-car lines, etc.; watchmen, elevator men, teamsters, general work in wholesale houses, warehouses, factories, machine shops, electricians, engineers, oilers, car repairers, etc.; men for general office work, bill and entry clerks, checkers, callers, stockkeepers, timekeepers, correspondents, private secretaries, bookkeepers, telegraphers, floorwalkers, traveling salesmen, city salesmen, etc., $10 to $25 per week; janitors, grooms, valets, stablemen, coachmen, etc., $20 to $55 per month. Call or address
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MAN—AT ONCE—MAN FOR GENERAL OFFICE work, $12; salesman, $12; collector, $10; stenographer, $10.
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Office, shipping, entry clerks, $10 up.
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Bookkeeper and office man	12
Stenographer and bookkeeper	12
Stenographer; law experience	75
Stenographer; West Side	75
Stenographers; four	$10 to 15
Typewriter; bill clerk	12
Bill clerk; experienced	9
Office boys	$3 and 4

Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; THIS IS the season to begin and complete for the spring rush; positions guaranteed; tools presented each student; 500 positions to fill April 1; best opportunity ever offered. Call or write for catalogue and further information. MOLER, Barber College, 435 Wabash.

SWEDISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 78 DEARborn-st., Tel. 2687 Central, supplies free of charge to all Swedish male help for factories, stores, private families, farm, or any kind of skilled or unskilled labor.

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MAN—BRIGHT, YOUNG, FOR STENOGRApher; must be first-class in every particular; Remington operator; one accustomed to railroad correspondence preferred; positively no beginners. Address, with references and salary expected, V F 31, Tribune office.

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Stenographers.

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2 YOUNG MEN, EX. CLERKS PREFERRED, to take orders. Call 8-9 a. m. C. P. TOWNSEND, 427 W. 63d-st., Englewood.

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A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF EXperience and first-class business ability. Present cash investment of from $900 to $1,200 controls a high-class, legitimate business over entire State; no competition; will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 annually; investigation invited; no triflers need apply; this opportunity is for hustlers and men of experience only. Call at Room 371 Palmer House, Chicago.

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Anything in office line at prices to suit; will exchange your old for new or buy.
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War curios, handsomely polished, for Oriental and cozy parlors. Goods bear government stamp.
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South Side.

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West Side.

TO RENT — NEW STEAM HEATED 4 AND 5 room flats; hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, gas ranges, janitor's services; cor. Oakley and Ogden-avs.; $20 per month. Apply to DEMPSTER & MARTIN, on premises; open evenings. Phone West 1086.

TO RENT—$25; ELEGANT NEW MODERN steam-heated, 5-room, light flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, hot water, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park: 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE, NEARLY NEW, BRICK, FURnace heated 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience, large yard, $22; 2579 N. Robey-st., Ravenswood. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

TO RENT—1564 OAKDALE-AV., NEAR CLARK —Finest 7-room flat on the North Side. JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT. 56 Oak-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE, THORoughly responsible, reliability guaranteed, want small fully furnished flat, all modern conveniences, nice neighborhood, near cars; state terms and all particulars. Address K 870, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF TWO—Five or six room flat close to boulevard trains or Illinois Central express service; will pay $25 monthly. Address K 848, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4-STORY BUILDING, 26X150 FEET, on Lake-st., bet. Dearborn and State. Also desirable stores in vicinity from May 1st. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THAT FINE LIGHT STEAM HEATed store, 7,200 sq. ft., cor. Oakley, Ogden, and West 12th-st.; finest opening on West Side for clothing, dry goods, and household furniture; investigate this corner; we guarantee the business. Apply to DEMPSTER & MARTIN, on premises. Phone West 1086.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR DOCTOR OR DENtist, Oakland Music Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power, if wanted. COOK & CHICK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all part of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM FLAT, ARGYLE BUILDing, third floor, suite 8, 9 East Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WELL FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat. 236 S. Morgan-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FEE; 99-YEAR GROUND LEASE on central business property; pays 5 per cent NET on $80,000; will be sold at a bargain to close est. Principals only. For particulars call or write HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BY OWNER, 75 FT. ON Harrison, near Desplaines; suitable for factory; light on three sides, will build for tenant; commission to brokers. Address K 485, Tribune.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY—To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 36.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—MY 10-ROOM modern house; east front; 90 feet land; first-class condition. Address K 823, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE KENWOOD RESIDENCE—Modern and in complete order; large lot; desirable location; good neighborhood; offered at a bargain, and on easy terms of payment. Principals only. For particulars call or write. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 3-STORY 16-room stone dwelling, southeast cor. 44th-st. and Berkeley-av.; modern improvements, hard finish; cheap for cash. Also Hall burglar proof safe. GEO. E. BENNETT, Liquidator Wabash Loan and Bldg. Assn., 407, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2956 MICHIGAN-AV.; THIS ELEGANT RESIDENCE MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, AND THE HIGHEST OFFER MADE UP TO FEB. 1 GETS IT. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. TEL. OAK. 705. HOUSE IS OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 1 P. M. TO 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV. BUSINESS LOTS on west side of avenue, between 47th and 48th-sts., the best retail business center outside of down-town district; or would lease for 99 years. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MICHIGAN-AV. RESIdence and stable, detached; 50 feet of land, for about half what property cost owner, account of leaving city. [F. H. B.] HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS LOTS, s. e. corner of Congress-st.; ripe for improvement; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Principals only. For particulars call or write. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—48 FEET VACANT, NORTH FRONT, ON 31ST, 213 FEET WEST OF MORGAN-ST.; WILL SELL AT THE HIGHEST CASH OFFER MADE BY FEB. 1; ADDRESS F D 241, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH AND $50 PER MONTH takes bargain in 7-room detached brick house, near 43d-st. and the lake; price, $4,250. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. M. 4876.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY, northeast corner Langley-av. and 43d-st. and 81 31st-st. Inquire at A. LIPSKY, 3036 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD.—BARGAIN; 100X 380; east front; north 47th-st.; $50,000, with improvements costing over $30,000. E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE 3-STORY BROWN stone house, 4533 Greenwood-av.; terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Owner, 4539 Greenwood.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,400 BUYS BRICK COTTAGE near Douglas Park worth $2,000; only $500 down, bal. easy. $4,000 buys new modern 2-flat stone front, 6-6 rooms; Lexington-st., one blk. from Met. "L" station; $1,750 cash, long time; "no humbug." $8,800 buys La Grange 10-room modern residence; cost $13,000; easy terms; see photo at our office. O. E. TAYLOR & CO., 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—3-story building, 546 Austin-av., modern improvements; in fine order; arranged for 3 families; $3,000, 1-3 cash, balance on time at 5 per cent. Inquire Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS, VICINITY OF W. Chicago and Kedzie-avs., at low figures. Address K 843, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COR., 114 TO 124 N. CURTIS-ST., $11,500; easy terms. VAN, 366 Cleveland-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE—10-ROOM residence in Argyle Park. Call on owner, 90, 159 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROVIDING A SUFFICIENT NUMber of purchasers apply before Feb. 1 we will take a 40-acre tract of fine, hilly timbered suburban land and sell it in 5 and 10 acre pieces at $200 per acre; one-half cash; suburban trains; fare 13c; this is a great bargain, but the party needs money and wants it sold at once. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000 SPOT CASH WILL BUY one of the finest homes in Oak Park; elegant, large rooms, hardwood cabinet finish; all modern improvements; iron fence; beautiful lawn; cement sidewalks, asphalt street, shade trees, shrubs, flowers, garden, hotbeds; everything complete; owner wishes to go West. Address at once, A. T. HEMINGWAY, R. 640, 189 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—MODERN HOUSE, 11 rooms, finished in natural wood, open plumbing, choice 100-foot lot, east front; owner going away; will sell for $7,500. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500; SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, near La Grange depot; part down, balance long time. Box 455, La Grange.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN IN 55 acres, ripe for subdivision, nine miles from the Courthouse, at a price that should sell it at once to close estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES, $600. Choice corner on Washington Park; little down, bal. 10 years' time. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell NOW, RIGHT NOW.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE IMproved Richland County, Illinois, farm, all under cultivation; large house, good orchard, well fenced, barns; everything complete; fine neighborhood; bargain at $8,000. FRANK CLEVELAND, owner, Room 3, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—26 ACRES, 40 MILES OUT; two railroads, fine buildings, good rich soil, good orchard; one mile to large town. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GRAIN, FRUIT, and truck farms; Western lands. RAMSDELL, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TENNESSEE LANDS, IF PRICE and quality is right; give full legal description and lowest price to secure attention. Address E K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE PROPERTY NEAR State-st. bridge. Horseradish Jack, 68 E. Randolph-st.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE INCOME FOR CLEAR vacant corners, worth $50,000 to $60,000. Address K 816, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL FLAT BUILDING; SOUTH Side, east of State-st. K 820, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE WITH large lot, north 22d-st.; $40,000; will take ½ in good farm; also well located business leasehold; $25,000; will take $15,000 good country property part pay; present rental paying 10 per cent net on price asked. E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FLAT BUILDING UP TO $70,000; will give a fine improved farm, clear, worth $30,000, balance cash or assume; owners only. Address C S 521, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

WANTED — CLEAR VACANT OR IMPROVED for $16,000 equity in choice apartment bldg. GEO. M. BOGUE & CO., 238 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

IS YOUR MORTGAGE ALL RIGHT? Is yours first? Second? Third? Does property warrant loan? Remember former failures. Call or address 225 Dearborn-st., Room 511.

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES IN AMOUNTS less than $1,000 made on day of application. 1504 Unity Bldg.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED — LOAN $3,200, 6 PER CENT, NO commission; security, Austin improved. Address K 824, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 ON $25,000 WORTH OF north shore vacant; would divide. Address, with rate and terms, owner, F 453, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

FUND OF $100,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $30,000; also $2,000 to $5,000 to loan on good security. PATTERSON, 572 43d-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NORTHERN ILLINOIS improved farms at 5 per cent, from one to ten years. R. A. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN AUSTIN, OAK PARK, and other good suburbs. GILBERT & CO., 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved. W. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—AT 5 PER CENT, SPECIAL FUNDS of $5,000, $10,000, $12,500, and $15,000; no delay. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED AT VERY LOW RATES—

$2,000 to $200,000, at 4%, 4½%, 5%, 5½%.

Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If so, we can quote very advantageous rates.

Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass on security. If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our real estate department.

We have many clients with cash on hand looking for bargains.

Building loans at lowest rates.

HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and many of its suburbs, payable in equal monthly payments, on or before the first day of every month, with 6 per cent interest.

Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, and payments can be made in advance, interest ceasing on the day of payment.

The entire loan may be repaid at any time without additional interest.

Straight loans in any amount at low rates.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in amounts of $2,000 and over at 5½ per cent interest, no commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc.; borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more; interest commences on the day money is paid out; amounts under $2,000 at lowest current rates.

HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 88 La Salle-st., main floor, opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at lowest rates, without commission, attorneys' fees, or charge for papers.

Special fund with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.

ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention. JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st. [main floor.]

NO COMMISSION; SPECIAL FUND OF $50,000 to loan in sums of $2,000 to $10,000 on improved real estate at very low rate of interest, without commission and with prepayment privileges. JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property from 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY— On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ON city or suburban vacant or improved property, acres and farms; prepayment privileges. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700 to $1,700; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w.cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState; lowest rates; no attorney's fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN— We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,

$100 for $5. Room 75, Hartford Building. $50 for $2.50. 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of your things; ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, typewriters, etc.; anything of value; loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS AND JEWelry for less interest than any other loan office in the city.

Unredeemed diamonds, watches, and jewelry bought from us can be deposited as cash with us at any time. Gold and silver assayed and highest prices paid; all business strictly confidential. The Bauman Loan Co., Inc., 159 and 173 S. Clark-st.

TO SELL—FIRST MORTGAGES IN SUMS OF $100 to $1,000, at 6 per cent interest. The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by a trust company. Call or write for particulars, stating amount required. SETTLE & ANDRES, 134 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE IN ALL amounts; strictly confidential, without delay, and at BETTER RATES and TERMS than others; no red tape; no advance charges; money can be had on day of application. SUITE 309, 134 MONROE-ST., COR. CLARK.

ESTABLISHED 1870— LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND ALL VALUABLES; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST; BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL. KUHN'S IMPERIAL LOAN BANK, 198 S. CLARK-ST.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE— SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS WITHOUT SECURITY, PUBLICITY, OR INQUIRIES; LOWEST RATES; EASY PAYMENTS. U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1504 UNITY BLDG.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 6%; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED— Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; easy payments. Room 815, 218 LA SALLE-ST., 3d floor.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 34 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

OUR 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE best people of Chicago speaks for itself; we loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL MAN WILL loan deserving people money without security; no mortgage; easy payments; confidential. Address E 512, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WANTED — PRIVATE PARTY TO MAKE loans on dividend paying stocks not listed. Address E J 80, Tribune office.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO CITY SCHOOL teachers. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

I LOAN PRIVATELY AND CONFIDENTIALLY on warehouse receipts, collaterals, and to high grade salaried people. Address J 735, Tribune.

WANTED—$10,000, 3 YEARS; BEST SECURITY given. Address K 846, Tribune office.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

L. F. HOPKINS, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304, [CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.] LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE, 555 LINCOLN-AV. [UP-STAIRS]. PERSONS RESIDING ON NORTH SIDE SHOULD CALL AT OUR LAKE VIEW OFFICE. IT IS OPEN 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

AVOID DISAGREEABLE FORMALITIES, PUBlicity, and unnecessary delay when wanting a loan on household goods, etc., same to remain in your possession, by dealing with a company of highest reference and one that will give you upright, business-like treatment. Our rates are the lowest, and we can promptly and satisfactorily serve you. Full information cheerfully given, or write and we will call. ILLINOIS LOAN CO., Suite 508 Inter-Ocean Building.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS—

Englewood, Woodlawn, Auburn Park, etc. I make a specialty of loans on the South Side. Am a private party, loaning my own money at a low rate of interest. Loans can be paid up at any time. Everything strictly confidential. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528 and 530 W. 63d-st.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504. FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING. 301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

I loan on everything that all the others do. Just try me and see if I do not treat you better than they ever knew. Remember, your papers free if you present these lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle, Room 2, Otis Block.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT very reasonable rates. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL. ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MINES AND MINING.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN A FIRST CLASS enterprise. The International Exploration and Development Company offers for sale at 50 cents a share 250,000 shares of preferred coupon stock bearing a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. Dividend guaranteed and paid by the Lowdon National Bank of El Paso, Tex., semi-annually on the 1st day of July and January, for five years, making 10 per cent on the money invested, with accumulative dividends to follow. Remittances for stock can be made through the Lowdon National Bank of El Paso or to the company direct. Send for prospectus and further information to the company. INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., 14 Bronson Block, El Paso, Texas.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—94X124 ft. to 16-ft. alley, corner of Henry and Loomis-sts. H. C. SAMPSON, 539 W. 14th-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2. CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER. JOHN F. BIGELOW. Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken without operation, pain, or danger. NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies NO PAY needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA— Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR. Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY, by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home provided for ladies remaining under my care. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE. Hours 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

MRS. B. NATHAN, GRADUATE OF ROYAL University of Vienna and DOCTOR OF OBSTETRICAL CASES; 29 years' experience in confinement cases; takes ladies before and during confinement, with best care; terms reasonable; at my home, 61 Elizabeth-st., near W. Madison; consult with me before going elsewhere; advice and consultation free; will take two to work for room and board; ladies can be treated at own home; telephone 1246 West.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 EAST MADISON-ST.—These specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with symptoms of nervousness, debility, gravel, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. Examination and consultation free. 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m. Sundays 10-12 only.

195 STATE-ST., SUITES 305 AND 306, OPP. FAIR. DR. MARGARET SIMMONS, Graduate of Northwestern University. Skillful treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor; elegant accommodations provided in private cases. Telephone 951 Ashland.

STRICTLY PRIVATE MEDICAL SERVICES—Home for ladies before and during confinement. Physician in attendance two diseases. BERTHA CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st., near Morgan. Telephone 951 Ashland.

DR. H. L. NAHIN, 155 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR. Skillful, scientific treatment diseases of women. Relief guaranteed in the most complicated case.

MANUFACTURERS' SICK ROOM SUPPLIES and appliances. San Francisco dealer desires new ideas in goods. Address F. GOODBAN, 1117 Van Ness-av., S. F., Calif.

CURE— DOCTOR MARG. SIMMONS. Women diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc.; $10 Private Hospital. 279 W. Adams-st.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—SANItarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM — PRIVATE ACCOMmodations for ladies; all diseases treated by a LADY SPECIALIST. Office 3d floor, 155 State-st.

DR. HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN, 3421 INDIANA-AV. HOURS, 9 TO 9.

MRS. DIETRICH, 205 S. HALSTED-ST., TAKES confinement cases; experienced physician.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. CORNELIUS, 589 W. VAN BUREN-ST., near Ash.-blvd.; ladies expecting confinement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$125 WILL PURCHASE THE handsome Kentucky-bred trotting and road mare, Lady Ashland; foaled June 12, 1892; 15¼ hands high and weighs about 1,100 lbs.; sired by Ashland Wilks, 2:17¼, by Red Wilks, he by George Wilks; dam, Delta, by Mambrino Startle; she has no public record, but trotted 3 one-mile heats at Lexington, Ky., 18 months ago, in 2:18, 2:18½, and 2:18, at which time she cost $1,200; she has always been very gentle until recently (while being driven by a lady), she took fright at a steam roller and ran away; she did not injure herself in any way, and stopped of her own accord, after running four squares, but owner does not care to drive her again, and for that reason will sell her for above low figure to some one who will take her out of the city; I will warrant her sound and to trot in 2:25 in present condition; she will prove a valuable animal in the country, where there are no steam rollers, as she is fearless of all other objects, and is large enough for any use. For further particulars call or address FRANK TAYLOR, 643 W. Adams-st.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE BUSIness, I am prepared to dispose of the entire contents of my private stable, consisting of 2 pacers, 2 trotters, by Hambletonian, by White Cloud, by Typhoon, and by Kanset respectively, ranging in class from 2:16 up; also 1 trap, 1 surrey, 1 runabout, 1 pole road buggy, 2 sets double harness, 3 sets single harness, 1 Tumey road cart, 1 Frazer speeding carriage, 2 speeding sleighs, blankets, robes, and boots. This is a rare opportunity; everything first-class; it is the speediest stable in Chicago. W. GILLAM, The Grand, 35th-st. and Calumet-av.

A FINE STRAIGHT FRONT BROUGHAM WITH rubber tires at a bargain. J. C. SMITH, 1458 Wabash-av.

AN ELEGANT DEPOT WAGON, WITH RUBber tires; will sell at a bargain. J. C. SMITH, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD WORK HORSES, $100; taken debt; 2,800 lbs. 368 Fulton-st.

MUST SELL 3 HORSES, PONY, WAGON, BUGgy, and harness. 4109 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT. THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. He brings personal indorsements from great people from nearly all civilized parts of the earth. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and, when united with most marvelous powers of mediumship, it makes him all that he claims to be, "the peer of all mediums and life readers." He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs and unerring advice upon matters of business, social, and domestic relations, journeys, old estates, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY. Hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. 2925 Cottage Grove-av.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411 FOR THIS WEEK. FEE $1. PROF. C. F. LEON READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY. Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY — CERTIFICATE from Count St. Germain and Ina Oxenford, London. MARY DAVIS, Suite 40, 90 Wabash-av.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLER. Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

GYPSY CARD READER AND PALMIST—LAdies, 25c; gents, 50c. 9 to 9. 189 W. Madison-st.

MISS TOWNE, CARD READING, CLAIRVOYant. 681 W. Madison-st., first flat, rear.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.

New England upright, $125; Schaaf upright, $75; full-sized Knabe mahogany upright, $275; Ballingall upright, $75; Bauer upright, $125; Arion upright, $75; Chickering grand, $200; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; Chickering upright, $200; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $300; Baker upright, $100; fine Steinway square, in perfect order, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; Decker Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Bradbury upright, $110; used Steinway, parlor grand, intrinsically good as new, $450; Leland mahogany upright, $150; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style at a sacrifice; Fischer upright, $100; Steinway mahogany upright, almost new, at a bargain; large Knabe upright, $250; Steinway walnut upright, $350; large fancy case Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Chickering square, $100; Chase ebonized upright, $150; almost new Knabe upright, walnut case, very low; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; new Huntington, case a trifle marred; and many others.

Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Also a special new upright piano in fancy case at $140, on easy payments.

This week is an especially favorable time to select an instrument.

Visitors are always welcome.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL JANUARY SALE of a great variety of PIANOS and ORGANS, consisting of NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS [manufacturers' samples], NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS [slightly damaged in finish], USED UPRIGHT PIANOS [some practically new], and all at prices that will show A SAVING FROM $50 to $100 from prices usually asked for instruments of like value.

Here is a partial list of the many bargains in USED UPRIGHT PIANOS:

1 Rogers	$ 75	1 Hale	$ 90
1 Estey	110	1 Lighte & Co.	135
1 Hinze	140	1 Lighte & Co.	145
1 Steinway concert grand			200

ANY ONE CAN HAVE AN ORGAN when we are selling those that have been used at $15, $20, and $25.

1 symphony [former price $175] $100
1 symphony [former price $200] 125
Self-playing organs [slightly used] .....$60 to $80

EASY PAYMENTS ON ALL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO [Established 1857], 243-253 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS, WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS. ESTABLISHED 1873.

Good pianos, slightly used, low prices.

$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$105 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$165 buys Decker Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Behning upright piano.
$20, $35, $45 each, good square pianos.
$15, $25, $35 each, good organs.

We sell on small monthly payments.

ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., cor. Union-st.

PIANOS PIANOS
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK.
EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN.
ODD STYLES AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
BUY TODAY AND SAVE $100
EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
PIANOS P. J. Farley, Manager. PIANOS
PIANOS 239-241 Wabash-av. PIANOS

CELEBRATED STORY & CLARK PIANOS—IDEAL PIANO OF AMERICA. Unsurpassed in tone, quality, and durability. PRICES NOW DEFY COMPETITION. 1900 styles—H, $375; I, $425; B, $500; D, $700. RELIABLE RICHMOND PIANOS, GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS. PRICES—$300, $350, $400. NEW EASTERN MADE UPRIGHT PIANOS. PRICES—$135, $145, $152. Second-hand upright pianos—$65, $85, $97, and up. Square pianos—$25, $33, $45, $57, and up. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

THE LAST AND HIGHEST STEP in the development of the piano—THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO. Sold on easy payments.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS (single-tone), taken in exchange. Good condition. GEORGE P. BENT, Mfr., Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave. Factory and salesrooms: 249 Washington-Boul.

BEFORE STOCK TAKING, WHICH OCCURS WITH US FEB. 1, WE SHALL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DISPOSE OF OUR LARGE SECOND-HAND STOCK OF PIANOS. PRICES THE LOWEST. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., MANUFACTURERS, 248 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— Beautiful new styles in UPRIGHTS and GRANDS. SPECIAL BARGAINS—Adam Schaaf upright, $140; Gabler upr., $150; Kaiser upr., large, mahog. case, $160; Chickering, in excellent shape, $200. And many others. On payments if desired. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO., JOHN W. NORTHRUP, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

DON'T MISS OUR SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK. We have some bargains in slightly used pianos that you ought to see and new Chase, Hackley, and Carlisle pianos that you will want when you do see them. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 259 Wabash-av.

CLEARING SALE OF PEASE PIANOS. Purchasers will find this a veritable closing out sale of pianos practically as good as new at prices regardless of profit. Special bargains in other first-class makes. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano in storage; will sell at great sacrifice as I need money. Owner there until noon today. 4312 Cottage Grove-av.

$55 BUYS A SCHUMANN UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 buys a Knabe piano; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$250 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND CHICKERING Bros.' pianos are sold only by Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av. Write or call for catalogues.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, Louis Ginocchio, Peter Costa, Anton M. Meyer, and John B. Lavezzorio, under the name and style of GINOCCHIO, COSTA & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by the said Louis Ginocchio and Peter Costa alone, under the style of Ginocchio, Costa & Co., who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities, and are entitled to collect and receive all moneys and effects payable and belonging to the late firm.

LOUIS GINOCCHIO.
PETER COSTA.
ANTON M. MEYER.
JOHN B. LAVEZZORIO.

Dated Chicago, January 20, A. D. 1900.

TYPEWRITERS.

CLEARING SALE OF TYPEWRITERS— Genuine bargains in all makes. Each machine in good condition. We save you money on typewriters. W. B. MORRISON & CO., Tel. 2160 Harrison. 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER & CO., 150 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD THE FIRST year. Agents of generating gasoline lamps all coming our way. No generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating. No torch, no alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam; lights just like gas, can be turned up or down. A brilliant 100 candle power light at a cost of only 1 cent per night. This invention gives people in the country advantages of city gas at practically no cost, and enables people in cities to cut their light bills down to almost nothing. Live agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha, Neb.

WILL PAY $500 FORFEIT ON GUARANTEE that our "Out of Sight" Fastener will hold securely and keep a lady's skirt placket in perfect alignment. Am. Placket Closure Co., Lees Bldg., Chicago. For sale at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s. Territory outside of Illinois for sale.

OUR UNBREAKABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE delicate "Mantle" is creating a sensation; astounds all beholders; indorsed by prominent business institutions; salesmen respond immediately. RICHARD VON HEINE, Gen'l Agent, 97 Washington-st., Room 61.

THE PARTIES INQUIRING FOR MRS. HALL, phrenologist and palmist, late of Siegel-Cooper's, will find her at 401 Washington-blvd.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. We carry the largest line of second-hand machinery on earth; write for our catalogue No. 80, quoting low prices on belting, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and material and supplies in general; we carry all kinds of brand new plumbing material; we belong to no trusts or combines. Three local and long distance telephones. Yards 827, 833, 943. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron-sts.

FOR SALE—BY PARADOX MACHINERY CO.—All 2d-hand machinery in stock; best offers take any or all; preparing to manufacture new. Call 181 E. Division-st.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM boiler, size about 72 inches by 18 feet. Address McGuire Mfg. Co., 122 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED — ONE 10-FOOT MACHINE PLANER and 1 lathe, 30 in. swing, 12 ft. bed. Address K 830, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS, SUPplies; price list free. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE— TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS), AND HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck	March 15	K. Friedrich	April 12
A. Victoria	April 5	Columbia	April 19

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] AND HAMBURG. Also N. Y.—HAMBURG direct.

Pretoria	Jan. 27	Patricia	Feb. 10
Palatia	Feb. 3	G. Waldersee	Feb. 17

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA, LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 25, 1900. Duration, 67 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Apply for illustrated pamphlet. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts. Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON]. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections at Paris.

SS. St. Louis	Jan. 31	SS. St. Louis	Feb. 21
SS. St. Paul	Feb. 7	SS. Friesland	Feb. 28
SS. New York	Feb. 14	SS. New York	March 7

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Sailings every Saturday.

SS. Pennland	Jan. 27	SS. Waesland	Feb. 10
SS. Rhynland	Feb. 3	SS. Belgenland	Feb. 24

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

SS. Southwark	Jan. 31	SS. Kensington	Feb. 14
SS. Westernland	Feb. 7	SS. Noordland	Feb. 21

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE— *HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE. To LLOYD. Naples, and Genoa, via Gibraltar, by Express Steamers, sailing at 11 a. m.

†Kaiser W. II.	Jan. 27	*Columbia	Feb. 15
†Werra	Feb. 3	†Trave	Feb. 17
*F. Bismarck	Feb. 10	†Aller	Feb. 24

Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg. Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90-92 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CANADIAN PACIFIC— Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan ......Jan. 29, April 16, 1900
Empress of China ......Feb. 26, May 7, 1900
Empress of India ......March 26, 1900

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Aorangi ...March 9, 1900 | Miowera .....Feb. 9, 1900

For rates apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE—NEW YORK TO HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK. Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

La Bretagne	Jan. 25	L'Aquitane	Feb. 8
Normandie	Feb. 1	La Gascogne	Feb. 15

Fast express steamers. Company's special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris exposition. Low rates. Unexcelled service. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES to the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, THE HOLY LAND, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, and ITALY, during the Winter and Spring Months. Secure Staterooms here for COOK'S PALATIAL NILE STEAMERS, leaving CAIRO semi-weekly. Tickets over all the transatlantic lines at the reduced rates. Program free. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

Select parties to Italy, South of France, Paris and London, Jan. 27, Feb. 24. 59-day tour, including all expenses, $300.

GAZE'S HIGH-CLASS ESCORTED TOURS. 56th year. To s. of France, ITALY, Paris, and London, Jan. 27, Feb. 17, March 17, 64 days, $500. EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY, and GREECE, Feb. 28 and March 24, 76 days, $610; 93 days, $730. Feb. 10—122 days, $975 [highest class]. SUMMER TOUR PROGRAMS for EUROPE and PARIS EXPOSITION sent free. Independent travel tickets everywhere. Steamer tickets to Europe at the reduced rates. "Tourist Gazette," 100 pp. on travel, 5c stamp. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE. Established 1840 and never lost a life. The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA." 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h. p. Saturday sailings from New York and Boston. Cunard Line record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. Sailing at 10 a. m.

Aller	Jan. 30	Lahn	Feb. 20
Saale	Feb. 6	Saale	March 6

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION. HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class $50 and up; 2d-class, $37. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $37 and upward. Holland-America Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia	Noon, Jan. 27	Astoria	Noon, Feb. 17
Anchoria	Noon, Feb. 3	Ethiopia	Noon, Mar. 3

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS— VIA HONOLULU. Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: DORIC, Feb. 1; NIPPON MARU, Feb. 9; RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE— FAST TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND—HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL. DOMINION sails Jan. 27th. Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS. CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.

Tartar Prince	Feb. 3	Spartan Prince	March 3
Trojan Prince	Feb. 13	Tartar Prince	March 24

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y. Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Jan. 24	Oceanic	Feb. 21
Teutonic	Feb. 3	Teutonic	Feb. 28
Germanic	Feb. 7	Germanic	March 7

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. St. John-Halifax to Londonderry and Liverpool. Lowest rates in all classes. Lake Ontario....Jan. 31 | Lake Huron......Feb. 7. C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 186A S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE FOR MILWAUKEE AND Racine, 8 p. m. daily; fare $1.00. Ticket office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	†2:30 pm	†3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	†4:35 pm	†9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	†7:05 am	†10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	*3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	*7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., & Can. Ex.	*3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†3:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	*6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Day Local	†9:00 am	9:15 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	*9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
The Alton Limited—Peoria	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	†6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet Express	†5:00 pm	7:45 pm
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	*5:30 pm	10:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	†8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	†8:00 am	D†5:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D*1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	*7:00 pm	D*8:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE, 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & PacificCoast	*2:00 am / *6:15 pm	*9:45 am / *11:05 pm
Duluth and Superior	*6:15 pm	*9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am / †1:30 pm	†1:10 pm / †6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	†6:25 pm
Waukesha Local	†4:00 pm	*9:40 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos.	*6:30 pm / *6:45 am	*10:00 pm / †10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshall'n	*10:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	*3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket offices, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special" Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Port'l'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:00 pm / * 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	*6:55 am / *9:30 am / *7:45 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.	* 9:00 am	*7:30 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm / *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm / *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:00 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 9:00 am / †11:30 am	*6:10 pm / †1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am / * 5:00 pm	e7:30 am / *9:30 am
Oshk'sh, G.Bay, Men'm'nee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette & L. Superior	* 8:00 pm	*7:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10 a.m., †12:35 p. m., *10:30 p.m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:20 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:32 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †9:00 a. m., †6:30 p.m. Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:25 p. m., †6:30 p. m. Janesville—†5:02 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSun. kDly to G. Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Wausau, Tomahawk, etc.	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, G'n Bay, Mad.	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 6:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	† 5:15 pm	† 8:25 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	† 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls / The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:55 pm	* 8:10 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain H'ghton, Calumet, Marq'te / The Copper Country Lim.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	‡ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:35 pm	‡ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington and Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Des Moines and Omaha	* 6:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C.Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Lib'ry Buffet Car, Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:25 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:25 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:35 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Fast Mail—Memphis	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:25 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:20 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
R'chelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 1:30 pm	* 8:10 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	* 1:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	† 4:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†10:55 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2087. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:28 am	† 5:02 pm
Kansas City, Oklahoma, Tex	* 7:28 am	
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:50 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex	* 6:00 pm	* 6:30 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. Nov. 19, 1899.

	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.05 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9.25 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	‡ 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	‡11.50 pm	‡ 7.05 am
Muskegon Sleeper	‡11.50 pm	‡ 7.05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express			† 7:15 pm	7
Limited Fast Mail	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	3
N. Y. & Bos. Spec.	10	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm	15
Eastern Express	14	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm	23
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am	19
Elkhart Accom.	176	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	37
Fast Mail	32	* 3:00 am		

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	† 6:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 3:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York & Boston	* 8:30 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	3:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:20 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Exp.	8:30 pm	7:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	9:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

ROAD GAINS ITS POINT.

JUSTICE BREWER REVERSES DECREE OF SOUTH DAKOTA COURT.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Scores Victory Over Railway Commissioners in Matter of Maximum Freight and Passenger Rates—Case Remanded with Orders That It Be Referred to Competent Master—The Opinion in Detail.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Justice Brewer today handed down a decision in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company vs. The Railroad Commission of South Dakota reversing the decree of the Circuit Court. In 1897 the Legislature of South Dakota passed a law providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and authorizing them to make a schedule of reasonable maximum fares and charges for the transportation of passengers, freight, and cars on the railroads within the State. It also provided the maximum chrage for carrying passengers should not be greater than three cents per mile.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, seeking to restrain the enforcement of the schedule, filed a bill alleging the existing rates were fair and reasonable, and those established by the Railroad Commissioners were unjust and unreasonable, and would not only fail to afford the plaintiffs adequate remuneration for the services to be performed, but would operate to deprive them of property without just compensation.

The District Judge dismissed the plaintiff's bill, and, after discussing the gross earnings of the road, which ranged from 12 to 18 per cent, said the enforcement of the proposed schedule would not deprive the complainant of its property without due process of law or operate to take the property of the complainant for public use without just compensation.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and in his decision reversing the decree of the lower court, and remanding it with instructions to refer the case to some competent master, Justice Brewer said, in substance:

"We are of opinion that neither the findings made by the court, nor such facts as are stated in its opinion are sufficient to warrant any conclusion upon the question whether the rates prescribed by the defendants were reasonable or not, and we are also of opinion that the process by which the court came to its conclusion is not one which can be relied upon. Now, it is obvious that the amount of gross receipts from any business does not of itself determine whether such business is profitable or not. The question of expenses incurred in producing those receipts must be always taken into account, and only by striking the balance between the two can it be determined that the business is profitable. The gross receipts may be large, but if the expenses are larger surely the business is not profitable.

"It cannot be said that the rates which a Legislature prescribes are reasonable if the railroad company charging only those rates finds the expenses of carrying on its business greater than its receipts.

"The court found that the value of the company's property employed in local business was for the first year, $2,200,000; the second year, $2,600,000; the third year, $2,100,000, and the last year, $1,900,000, and also that the gross receipts from local business were for the first year, 18.5 per cent of the valuation; for the second year, 12.7 per cent; for the third year, 15.6 per cent, and for the last year 16.3 per cent.

"The testimony discloses that the operating expenses of the entire system during each of the four years were over 60 per cent of the gross receipts. If the cost of doing the total business in South Dakota was the same as that of doing the total business of the company, then the net earnings of that local business would not exceed 40 per cent of the gross receipts. Reduce the gross receipts 15 per cent—and the reduction by the defendants' rates was 15 per cent on passenger and 17 per cent on freight business—it would leave only 25 per cent of the gross receipts as what might be called net earnings to be applied to the payment of interest on bonds and dividends on stock. But the testimony shows that the cost of doing local business is much greater than that of doing through business.

"We think this is one of those cases in which it is especially important that there should be a full and clear finding of the facts by the trial court. The questions are difficult, the interests are vast, and therefore the aid of the trial court should be had. It is hardly necessary to observe that, in view of the difficulties and importance of such a case, it is imperative that the most competent and reliable master, general or special, should be selected, for it is not a light matter to interfere with the legislation of a State in respect to the prescribing of rates, nor a light matter to permit such legislation to wreck large property interests. For these reasons we not merely reverse the decree of the trial court, but also remand the case to that court with instructions to refer the case to some competent master to report fully the facts and to proceed upon such report as equity shall require."

ARGUE AGAINST FREIGHT RATE.

Representatives of Shippers Enter Protests Against New Official Classification Before Committees.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—One hundred representatives of business organizations all over the country conferred today with the Trunk Line Executive committee and its official Classification committee and entered a protest against the advance in freight rates under the new classification, which went into effect Jan. 1.

William R. Corwine made an argument against the new classification on behalf of the Merchants' association. Clinton B. White, chairman of the Transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also made a protest, and F. B. Thurber, Simon Sterne, Colonel E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, J. Jones Fernly of Philadelphia, and others declared it to be unjust to the interests they represent.

A. M. Cooper Compton, representing the National Association of Chicago, took up the classification as affecting the dry goods business and endeavoring to show that the present classification would drive the piece goods trade to the West and South and away from the mills of New England and New York. The conference will continue tomorrow.

Clinton White, chairman of the Transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as the representative of the New England shippers, in his speech said:

Our Transportation committee has received a large number of complaints from members, many of which, we think, well founded; and the continuance of the new classification without revision will, we believe, mean a loss of business, not only to our merchants, but to the railroads as well. An analysis of these complaints has disclosed the facts the chief injury is caused by the discrimination made under the new classification in favor of carload shipments as against less than carloads. This discrimination bears with a special hardship on New England. Our section is made up largely of small producers and distributors.

F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export association, and chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the National Board of Trade, spoke in behalf of the shippers, saying:

The average railroad executive is apt to forget that he is performing a semi-public function—the furnishing of highways as well as selling transportation—and that the vote of the small shipper had as much to do with conferring the franchises under which railroads exist as that of the large shipper; and that the right of the citizen on the highway should come in to limit the law of wholesale and retail, which applies in private transactions. He even is apt to forget that a large number of small shippers pay a better average rate than a small number of large ones, and that there is such a thing as developing the few up to a point where they can virtually dictate their own rates. I admit that it is reasonable for railroads to charge as much more on less than carload lots as it costs them more to do that kind of business, but it is an intricate question to demand, and, in case of doubt, I think the benefit of the doubt should be given to the many small shippers rather than a few large ones.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Big Passenger Pooling Scheme Strikes a Snag in Great Northern and Canadian Pacific.

At the mass-meeting of General Passenger Agents of Western and transcontinental roads in the Western Passenger association rooms yesterday a snag was struck that threatens to delay abolishing commission payments and restoring all passenger rates to normal tariff. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and the managers of the Canadian Pacific stand in the way of the consummation of the big pooling plan of the Eastern railway magnates.

General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern reported that his road was not prepared to withdraw the $25 tourist rate from St. Paul to Seattle, but would consent in the interest of harmony to make the minimum rate to all points in the Northwest $25. The reason assigned was that the Great Northern cannot afford to abandon the field to the Canadian Pacific, which continues to make the low rates. This was not satisfactory to the Union Pacific and Oregon railway and navigation company, which refuse to honor rebate tickets so long as tickets at flat rates are sold from St. Paul.

Efforts are now being made to harmonize the conflicting interests of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, but prospects to that end are not good. The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. In consequence of the deadlock orders have not been issued to Western roads to stop commission payments on Feb. 1.

Shipments Last Week.

Not for many weeks have east-bound through shipments from Chicago been as heavy as they were last week. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the ten east-bound roads amounted to 144,300 tons, against 134,175 tons for the week previous, and 131,891 tons for the corresponding week last year. Large contracts were made by the roads in December and this freight is now going forward, claimed to have been "in transit" when the higher rates went into effect on Jan. 1. Flour shipments last week were 23,696 tons, against 20,647 tons last year; grain, 106,497 tons, against 87,474 tons; provisions, 14,137 tons, against 13,914 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were:

Baltimore and Ohio, 7.2; "Big Four," 6.4; Chicago and Erie, 5.4; Grand Trunk, 12.8; Lake Shore, 11.1; Michigan Central, 17.3; Nickel Plate, 10; Pan-Handle, 9; Fort Wayne, 14.9; Wabash, 5.9.

Carries Many Protests.

Commissioner J. F. Tucker of the Central Freight association has gone to New York to attend the meeting of officials of Eastern roads to consider protests of shippers against the arbitrary charges in the official classification which advanced rates on leading commodities from 15 to 50 per cent. Mr. Tucker took with him over 100 protests from Chicago shippers, and over 500 more have been sent from shippers and merchants from commercial centers where the official classification is being used.

Northwestern-Union Pacific Deal.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Conferences looking to arranging terms for the leasing of the Union Pacific system by the Chicago and Northwestern have been held in this city and Chicago during the last six weeks. It is stated on the best authority that the practical amalgamation of the two systems will take place within a short time. The conferees have been E. H. Harriman and Marvin Hughitt, representing respectively the Northwestern and the Union Pacific interests. According to the story most commonly believed, the Northwestern has offered to lease the entire Union Pacific system on the following terms:

The Northwestern will guarantee 4 per cent per annum on the $75,000,000 of preferred stock outstanding for ninety-nine years, and will offer in exchange for the present outstanding Union Pacific common stock to the amount of $88,460,100 ninety-nine-year 3½ per cent gold collateral trust bonds, to be exchanged on a basis of one bond for each two shares of stock outstanding.

It is said the common shareholders are holding out for a guarantee of 4 per cent on the common stock, which now pays no dividend. It is understood the conferees are not so far apart that they may not be able to adjust their differences within the next sixty days. Messrs. Harriman and Hughitt have full authority to act for William K. Vanderbilt under the advice of J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Harriman returned today from Chicago.

Transportation Notes.

The Chicago and Northwestern has placed an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails. The price is stated as $35 a ton.

Burlington employés have started a movement to bring about a pension system on that road similar to the one recently established by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Local Lake Shore officials say they know nothing about the reported plan of the Vanderbilts to secure a Chicago-Pittsburg short line by means of the recently acquired Lake Erie and Western.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis for the annual encampment of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., to be held at Jacksonville from May 2 to 4.

F. B. Montgomery, General Agent of the Santa Fé at Kansas City, has resigned to accept the position of Traffic Manager of the McCormick Harvester company in this city. Douglas Dallam succeeds him as General Agent at Kansas City. J. F. Thompson, late contracting agent at Chicago, takes Dallam's place as General Agent at Cincinnati

MORE DELAY IN QUAY'S CASE.

Report Not to Be Sent to Senate Until Today—Powerful Influence at Work.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There is another delay in the Quay case. The report was to have been made to the Senate today, but was postponed until tomorrow. The views of the majority and minority have been prepared and will be presented to the Senate tomorrow.

President Pro Tem. Frye of the Senate said tonight that he thought it quite probable that the Quay case would be taken up for speechmaking before the vote is taken on the currency bill. But he did not think that there would be a vote on it until after the currency bill is disposed of. If the case is taken up now, he said, it will be because no one is ready to speak on the currency bill, and it may be taken up by unanimous consent for that reason.

Every powerful influence in the business world which has contributed to Quay's political fortunes in the past has been engaged in the present campaign. The pressure being brought to bear from great corporations, like the Standard Oil trust, is something terrific and is counted on to accomplish the seating of Quay.

As a sample of the letters sent to Senators, a prominent member of the Senate who will vote against Quay received a letter from a wealthy manufacturer in his State, a man who employs probably 12,000 men, stating that it would be to this manufacturer's business interest if he, the Senator, would vote for Mr. Quay.

The suggestion met with the rather caustic reply that the Senator could not see how this manufacturer's business interests gave Quay a constitutional right to a seat in the Senate.

There has been no accurate poll made of the Senate, but some of the Quay people are claiming as many as eight majority. They claim all the new Republican members, although men like Beveridge of Indiana and Quarles of Wisconsin declare that no one has any right to place them on the question.

They claim also that three or four Western Senators who voted against Corbett of Oregon will vote for Quay without giving any reason for the change. In addition they claim Morgan of Alabama, Daniel and Martin of Virginia, Sullivan of Mississippi, Clark of Montana, Kenny of Delaware, and McLaurin of South Carolina, among the Democrats.

BOYS HAVE A STREET FIGHT.

One Hundred Battle with Stones and Clubs and Revolvers Are Fired—Police Make an Arrest.

One hundred boys, divided into two factions, fought with cobblestones, bricks, clubs, and other missiles at Brown and Twenty-second streets on Sunday evening. It is said revolvers were fired. Policemen Alexander Walsh, Quinlan, and other patrolmen charged the crowd and arrested James Svajbara, 168 Nineteeth street. He was fined $3 by Justice Sabath yesterday.

Says Clerks Are Inconsistent.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a clerk in one of the principal shoe stores of the North Side, and I would like a day of rest. Probably I would get one, too, if the clerks who benefit by Sunday closing would stop buying their shoes and furnishing goods on Sunday mornings. In the store where I work almost all of the trade last Sunday, as well as for several Sundays past, came from clerks who at the same time talked in favor of closing Sundays. Apparently they overlooked the fact that the shoe clerks needed a rest too. T. H. N.

"Hoffmanettes," best nickel cigar ever sold. A trial will convince you.

PAPER MILLS TO BE SOLD.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS FORECLOSURE DECREE FROM ILLINOIS.

Decides That the Northern Trust Company, Trustee for Bondholders Holding Mortgage on Thirty-nine Mills, Comprising What Is Known as the Paper Trust, May Sell—Fact That Mill Owners Were Giving Stock of Only Half the Expected Value Does Not Affect Issues.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court today in the case of Harry W. Dickerman vs. the Northern Trust company. This was a bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois by the trust company against the Columbia Straw Paper company to foreclose a trust deed of thirty-nine paper mill properties located in nine different States. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit issued a decree allowing the foreclosure and sale, and this decree was affirmed by today's opinion, which was handed down by Justice Brown.

Review by Justice Brown.

Justice Brown held regarding the trust feature:

The purpose for which the corporation was originally organized could not become a material inquiry, and so long as the corporation existed it had the power to create a mortgage, and when that mortgage became due the trustee had a right to foreclose.

The point that the evidence did not support the contention that there is a liability against bondholders, who also hold stock that is not paid for, to the paper company amounting to $2,113,000 and which should be set off against the indebtedness on each bond, involved the real merits of the case, it being asserted that the bondholders should be held for the difference between the amount paid for the thirty-nine mills and the amount they subsequently turned over.

The opinion reviewed the effort made in 1892 to organize a paper trust to comprise seventy mills. Into this trust only thirty-nine mills entered, but the capital was not reduced, and says:

That the mill-owners were to be paid principally in stock; that the corporation was organized by the parties who had but twelve shares out of 40,000 shares; that the paper mill owners knew nothing of the proposition to sell to the Straw Paper company; that the stock was fixed at $5,000,000, upon the idea that seventy mills would join in the combination, whereas only thirty-nine joined; that but $2,788,000 was paid for the properties, and that $2,113,000 of stock was distributed among the persons who got up the corporation, without any distinct consideration being received; that the mill-owners received stock which was worth but one-half the value of that which they supposed they would receive, and that they were defrauded in that amount.

Trustees May Foreclose.

But, notwithstanding the assumption of fraud, the court held that this fact could not affect the validity of the bonds as a whole, the right of the trustees to foreclose, or give recourse against the innocent bondholders.

Continuing, Justice Brown said:

As this was a suit of stockholders, the declaration that the shares are fully paid up and unassessable is a valid one. If an action by the corporation would not lie to recover the unpaid part of the subscription, then such unpaid part cannot be deducted from the bonds.

Takes Up Fraud Charge.

With reference to the charge of fraud in the organization of the Straw Paper company, Justice Brown said:

We are not disposed to condone the offenses of those who through Beard & Ramsdell of Buffalo, and their assignee, Stein, as their agent, purchased these plants for $2,788,000, and immediately thereafter went through the form of repurchasing of their own agents—in fact, of themselves—the same properties at $5,000,000. If they were able to secure options on only thirty-nine of the seventy mills, they should have made known the fact, or, at least, given those mill-owners the benefit of the surplus stock.

Justices Shiras and Peckham concurred in the result, but held that the question of fraud was irrelevant to the issue.

"The Northern Trust company," said Noble B. Judah, the attorney of that company, "merely sued as trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, and has no other interest in the matter. About one-third of the mills are running under leases with the receiver. The decision of the Supreme Court maintains the point that a trust organization cannot plead the anti-trust law against itself for the purpose of defrauding the bondholders. The thirty-nine mills, which are located in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other Western States, will now be sold under the decree of foreclosure. The sale will probably take place in Chicago within a few weeks."

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chytraus—192846—Alex. Drazdowski vs. Iroquois Furnace Co.; on findg., $275, sat.—156820—Henry S. Goldsmith vs. Victor I. Ohrenstein; on ver., $1,500.—201422—Clara F. Howes vs. Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society; on findg., $2,500, sat.

Judge Kavanagh—201951—Rose Rosenberg vs. Isaac Raphael; on ver., $18,399.30 debt, das. $755, judgt. entire, appl.—194416—Michael Meaney vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $650.—201848—Robt. M. Ross vs. John A. Thomas; on ver., $28, app.

Judge Ball—262851—Albert Simhelar vs. City, Esson & Esson, and C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.; on findg., $375, sat.

Judge Holdom—179008—Andrew J. Thomas vs. Wm. Seymour, Edward A. Slack, and Morris Hermann; on findg., $125, sat.—1757—Carrie vs. Same; same, $125, sat.

Judge Stough—193259—John Gregor, use George Stirlen vs. City; on findg., deft. guilty, das. $250 and judgt.

Judge Tuley—163606—Albert C. Swift, admr. of Asa A. Swift, vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; on findg., $1,000, sat.—191706—W. A. Mixson vs. Norval Cunningham; same, $12.60.

Judge Clifford—202874—A. H. Barber & Co. vs. Frank H. Powell; by deflt., $424.53.

Judge Burke—203540—John Pekarek vs. Sykes Steel Roofing Co.; on ver., $150, sat.

Judge Gibbons—199750—Moses Lentz vs. J. C. McFarland; consolidated with 199751 and dis. as to certain defts.; on findg., $231.60, appl.—180319—Peter Szturomski vs. Ill. Steel Co.; on findg., $250, sat.—197698—Henry Fleishauer vs. Davis & Ludwig Foundry Co.; on findg., $700, sat.

Decrees

Judge Stein—724—Cichocky vs. Prus. N. L. Co.; dec.—3424—Eidmann vs. Harrington; dec. sale.—3316—Wetzel vs. Wetzel; dec.—2344—Morris vs. Kendrick; dec. sale.—2506—Schreiber vs. French; def. dec.—3012—Curley vs. Ward; dec.—2506—Requa vs. Ward; interloc. dec.—199905—Kubec vs. Kolar; dec. sale.—664—De Wolf vs. Springer; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—203409—Harman vs. Harman; dec. div.—3577—Fleming vs. Fleming; dec. div.—3329—Green vs. Hughes; dec. sale.—263009—Findley vs. Ottoson; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—16483—Bickell vs. Hindrick; def. dec.—8439—Baranowski vs. Baranowski; dec. div.—261405—Glass vs. Glass; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—4892—Hill vs. Hill; dec. div.—10673—Strueh vs. Strueh; dec. div.—3131—Hennessy vs. De Lue; final dec.—9482—A. P. B. & L. Assn. vs. Kayle; dec. sale.

Judge Hanecy—2749—Kinsella vs. Kelly; dec.

Judge Burke—10877—Suydam vs. Suydam; dec. apptg. comrs.

Judge Gibbons—9301—Hibbard vs. Perkins; dec.

Judge Smith—10363—Fons vs. Fons; dec. div.—8295—Biefeld vs. Franklin; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2708—William A. Leigh; liabilities, $1,100; no assets; F. P. Simons, attorney.

2709—James E. Corcoran; liabilities, $600; no assets; J. W. Downey, attorney.

2710—William Bachman; liabilities, $2,300; no assets; Isadore Levy, attorney.

2711—Howard C. Shane; liabilities, $490; no assets; J. T. Laidlaw, attorney.

2712—John Swalwell; liabilities, $2,500; no assets; L. P. Wilcox, attorney.

2713—W. P. Hanna; liabilities, $46,700; no assets; L. C. Kirkland, attorney.

2714—J. S. Hanna; liabilities, $46,700; no assets; same attorney.

2715—Charles H. Bohanon; liabilities, $74,000; no assets; J. H. Coulter, attorney.

2716—Dr. J. E. Sawyer; liabilities, $23,800; no assets; Pinckney, Lodge & Abbott, attorneys.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons—5213 on trial.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call, 4670, 4923, 4153, 940, 3852, 1716, 1861, 3292, 4568, 4569, 4066, 1068, 5729, 2027, 1315, 4253, 2575, 1627, 4343, 1906, 4668 on trial.

Judge Tuley—Trial call, 19656, 5351, 5405, 5416, 5438, 5482, 5504, 5560, 5583, 5594. 10095 on trial.

Judge Ball—First call of 50 cases, calr., 501 to 550, inc. Trial call, 2019, 2022, 3511, 2108, 2109, 2120, 2122, 2024, 5609. 2018 on trial.

Judge Hanecy—Chancery trial call, 9377, 5119, 8848, 9200, 9078, 8498, 10502, 2092, 17847.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call, 178821, 1135, 1165, 3041, 2879. 1469 on hearing.

Judge Stein—Trial call, 3318, 240, 1334, 1194, 2688.

Judge Holdom—First call of 100 cases, 701 to 800, inc. Trial call, 5574, 4600, 4861, 5323, 5221, 2137, 4687, 2041, 5577, 5578. 4785 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—1859 on hearing.

Judge Clifford—Trial call—5398, 6074, 6521, 6565, 6620, 6631, 6697, 6763, 6785, 6807, 6818, 6829, 6906, 6917.

Judge Neely—Trial call—12726, 127748, 12759, 12729, 12803, 12858, 12880, 12891, 12902, 12924, 12934, 12946, 12968, 13041, 9794, 9238. 20831 on trial.

Judge Smith—Chancery—Trial call—7250, 5551, 7687, 10640.. 4646 on trial.

Judge Burke—Trial call—7895, 2460, 8714, 7109, 1181, 6678, 6044, 9825, 7728, 7750, 8604, 8957, 8766, 9191.

Judge Dunne—Trial call—5366, 6142, 6243, 6254, 6376, 6287, 6308, 6330, 6164, 6265, 6042.

Judge Gary—Trial call, 3922, 156, 159, 170, 3229, 3914, 3924, 3810. 1396 on trial.

Judge Stough—Trial call, 4294, 3790, 466, 4002, 9292, 3997, 504, 816, 822, 833, 867, 984, 2870, 4393, 1038, 1039, 1040.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call, 1300, 1409, 909, 910, 933, 1415, 1416, 1498, 1500, 2951, 171524, 649, 1291, 5633, 5634, 5635, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1602, 1693. 1495 on hearing.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motion of course, and 14944, 18500, 18188, 17151, 17943, 18263, 18240.

Judge Gillmore—County Court—Trial call, city spec. 23989.

Judge Thompson—First call Wednesday morning of 100 cases on calendar No. 3, from 401 to 500 inclusive. Trial call, 1327, 6327, 4326, 2335, 6684, 6739, 6761, 6805, 6860, 6882.

Judge Willis—3183 on trial.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10:30 a. m.—Estate of Annie Barnett; estate of Bernardin Schoenkaes; estate of Edwin E. Beane; estate of Mathew McNamara; estate of Ellen McGrath. At 2:15 p. m.—Estate of C. R. Cummings; estate of Henry Kalze; estate of Mary Barnes; estate of John W. Bate; estate of Ellen Werner.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—257, 2112, 2060, 487.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—645.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—24257 on trial. 24325, 24361, 24362.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Jan. 22. Alfred S. Frost of Chicago was admitted to practice.

36—Chew Hong Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, Collector of Customs for the port of San Francisco; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California affirmed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court; opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

33—Harry W. Dickerman, trustee, etc., et al., petitioners, vs. The Northern Trust Company et al., trustees; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; opinion by Mr. Justice Brown; Mr. Justice Shiras and Mr. Justice Peckham concurred in the result.

131—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. William H. Tompkins et al., etc.; Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota; decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to refer the case to some competent master to report fully the facts, and to proceed upon such report as equity shall require; opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

261—Robert Rae Jr. et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Homestead Loan and Guarantee Company, in error to the Supreme Court of Illinois; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

176—Edward B. Wesley, appellant, vs. Howard P. Eels; leave granted to Mr. William A. Barber to file brief herein as "amicus curiae."

360—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 15 next.

480—Clarence Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 26 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

494—The McCord Lumber Company et al., petitioners, vs. Frank L. Doyle; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

7—Original—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.; motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and subpœna ordered, returnable on Monday, April 2 next.

8—Original—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Nebraska; leave granted to file petition herein as a bill of complaint, and subpœna ordered, returnable on Monday, April 2 next.

298—Rothschild & Bro., appellants, vs. The United States; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

395—The Spanish smack Paqueta Habana, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; and 396, the Spanish schooner Lola, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; motion to modify decrees herein submitted by Mr. Solicitor General Richards and Mr. Assistant Attorney General Hoyt in support of motion and by Mr. J. Parker Kirlin in opposition thereto.

502—The Central Trust Company of New York et al., petitioner, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Mr. Henry M. Teller in behalf of Mr. A. H. Joline, Mr. Henry T. Rogers, and Mr. Lucius M. Cuthbert for the petitioners.

500—The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, surviving trustee, et al., and

501—Dana A. Ross, petitioner, vs. The Continental Trust Company of New York, etc., et al.; petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit for a stay of proceedings and for an order dispensing with certification of the records submitted by Mr. J. D. Springer, Mr. F. Spiegelberg, Mr. John Ford for the petitioner in 500, by Mr. John S. Miller for the petitioner in 501, and by Mr. E. C. Henderson, Mr. Willard Parker Butler, and Mr. Henry Crawford in opposition thereto.

499—John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; on motion of Mr. A. B. Browne in behalf of Mr. Julius Kahn for the plaintiff in error, leave granted to plaintiff in error to proceed in forma pauperis, and cause advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 26, next, after the cases already set down for that day.

156—James A. Farquhar, owner, etc., et al., appellants, vs. The United States; on motion of Mr. Frederic D. McKenney for the appellants decree entered herein Jan. 15, 1900, by consent of counsel set aside, new decree entered, and mandate granted.

156—James A. Farquhar, owner, etc., et al., appellants, vs. The United States; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina; decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree restoring the vessel and cargo, or any sum which may have been deposited in lieu thereof, under stipulation for value or sale or without damages or costs, per Mr. Justice McKenna.

311—P. J. Willias and Brother, et al., petitioners, vs. F. A. Rice et al.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Mr. Thomas Harvey Clark in behalf of Mr. Eugene Williams and Mr. George Clark for the peitioners and by Mr. John G. Winter for the respondents.

236—S. Duffield Mitchell, trustee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. J. McD. Scott, bankrupt; in error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

341—Antoinette Thurman, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Frame et al.; motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Charles F. Buck, Mr. D. S. Tullar, and Mr. T. E. Ryan in support of motions and Mr. William A. Muary and Mr. E. Howard McCaleb in opposition thereto.

109—James Bristol, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Washington County, Minnesota; argued by Mr. C. W. Bunn and Mr. Emerson Hadley for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. Moses E. Clapp and Mr. George H. Sullivan for the defendant in error.

110—The County of Coconino, appellant, vs. The County of Yavapai; argued by Mr. Edward M. Doe for the appellant; no counsel appeared for the appellee.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, etc.; argument commenced by Mr. Julien T. Davies for the petitioner.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, Jan. 23, will be as follows: 12, 112, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 [and 408], 123, and 124.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered decisions in the following cases today: Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., appellant, vs. Horne Bros. et al., Linn district, reversed.

Thomas Russell (Elizabeth E. Russell) substituted as plaintiff, appellant, vs. Timothy Finn and Joseph Stortz, Winneshiek district, affirmed.

A. J. Norman, appellant, vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Harrison district, affirmed.

DELUSION LEADS TO DEATH.

Thomas Hennessy, Fearing Misfortune Will Follow Breaking of a Goblet, Kills Himself.

Thomas Hennesy, manager of the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing company, jumped through a third-story window at Mercy Hospital early yesterday morning. His injuries resulted in death.

Mr. Hennesy was delirious at the time. His condition was caused partly from fear that some misfortune would befall him. This fear was caused by the breaking of a goblet he was holding in his hand while dining in the Union Restaurant.

He had been staying at the Tremont House for three months, supervising the repair of the heating plant. Several times he had been ill, and when visited by Dr. W. Lewis Tallman he told of misfortunes that had befallen him after seeing glass broken or being near it when broken. He said that from a boy he had been afraid of broken glass, and, although he had fought against the idea, was not able to overcome his fear. He said he had lost several large contracts, amounting to $100,000, after breaking glass.

On Saturday he told Dr. Tallman that a goblet had broken suddenly from top to bottom, without apparent reason, while he was drinking a glass of water. He was in a highly nervous condition and expressed fear of some serious misfortune.

Mr. Hennessy admitted he had been drinking several days previous, and that his nerves were in bad condition.

He went to Mercy Hospital of his own accord on Sunday night. He said he had pneumonia, and was assigned to a room on the third floor. Soon after that he drove the nurse from the room and jumped out of the window.

CLYDE WALLACE BOUND OVER.

Subtreasury Clerk Charged with Stealing Sack of Gold Held to Federal Grand Jury.

After a hard contest before United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday afternoon Clyde Wallace was held to the federal grand jury in $7,500 bonds on the charge of stealing a sack of gold from the United States subtreasury in the Rand-McNally Building. The questions of Attorney W. S. Forrest for the defense brought out statements that no system is used in keeping account of money taken from the subtreasury vaults to be counted by clerks.

Will Have a Burns Meeting.

The Patriotic Sisterhood and the Patriotic Brotherhood will hold a joint meeting in the quarters of the Old Men's Social club at the Princeton-Yale preparatory school, 4048 Drexel boulevard, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Robert Burns, the anniversary of whose birth is tomorrow, will be the subject of the meeting. Mrs. Arabella Root De l'Armitage, founder of the Old Men's club, will have charge of the meeting.

Choice of Routes to Florida.

Tourists are given the option of two through car lines via the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Excursion tickets with long limits now on sale. Stopovers granted. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798.

VICTORY FOR THE CANAL.

SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO STOP THE DRAINAGE FLOW.

St. Louis' Application for a Temporary Injunction Is Refused—Permission Is Granted to File a Bill of Complaint, but That Is Regarded as Only a Courtesy to Missouri—Believed the Case Will Not Be Pressed When It Comes Up Again.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today granted the State of Missouri permission to file a bill of complaint against the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, but refused to grant a temporary injunction against the canal, asked for by the Corporation Counsel of St. Louis. The State of Illinois and the Sanitary District were given until April 2 to make an answer to the bill of complaint.

After the court had announced its decision to hear the case the Corporation Counsel for St. Louis stated to the court that since making application for permission to file a bill he had been informed the Drainage Trustees, evidently anticipating what the action of the court would be in the premises, had opened the gates at Lockport, and let the water into the Desplaines River. In view of this he said he would ask the court to issue a restraining order at once to prevent the defendants from keeping the canal open.

Declines to Issue Order.

Chief Justice Fuller did not delay in making answer to this appeal, but peremptorily rejected the suggestion, saying it was not within the province of the court to grant such an order without notice to the defendants.

The counsel for the plaintiffs then announced they would give notice to the defendants that they would apply to the court April 2 for a temporary injunction. The action of the court today ends further proceedings for ten weeks, and, unless the Sanitary District desires to expedite the hearing of the case, no further steps will be taken until April 2. At that time Judge Springer, who has been retained to represent the Drainage Canal trustees, probably will file a demurrer to the bill of the complainants on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case.

Action Is Only a Courtesy.

The attorneys representing the defendants anticipated the action of the court, and were not at all surprised when Missouri was granted permission to file its bill. This is more in the nature of a courtesy to the State than anything else, and does not by any means imply that a temporary or permanent injunction will be issued. Such course is pursued almost always, as it gives the court an opportunity to state its reasons for throwing a case out. As the water from Lake Michigan will reach St. Louis about Jan. 30, it is thought, if there is no pollution of the river at that point, the case will not be pressed. At any rate, whether Missouri decides to press the matter or not, the attorneys for the defendants are confident St. Louis will lose its point, and that the Supreme Court will not interfere with the operation of the canal. In the meantime, however, Judge Springer will prepare his case and be ready to answer the complaint.

Chief Engineer Isham Randolph announced last night that the flow of water through the controlling works of the drainage canal was 220,000 cubic feet a minute. Orders have been issued to Engineer E. L. Cooley at Lockport to increase the flow at the rate of 20,000 feet daily until the maximum of 360,000 feet is reached.

Will Sell Broken Stone.

W. J. Stebbins, who has several engineering contracts, yesterday asked the Engineering committee of the board to name a price for 100,000 tons of the broken stone in the spoil banks. The trustees are preparing to ask for bids for the stone.

President Boldenweck stated positively that there is no danger of the land along the canal being rented for saloon or gambling purposes.

Will Invite Distinguished Men.

When Admiral Dewey comes to Chicago in May the trustees will tender him an invitation to inspect the canal on the Juliet. When President McKinley comes to Chicago in August to attend the Grand Army encampment he will receive the same welcome.

May Straighten North Branch.

The matter of widening and strengthening the North Branch from Belmont to Lawrence avenues is under consideration by the board. The extra pumps required if the river is left in its present shape cost $25,000 and their maintenance will be $20,000 additional yearly. As the Dainage board must maintain the pumps, it is thought the cheaper way is to dig a channel.

William H. Springer has been appointed by the board to take full charge of the legal affairs in the Missouri injunction proceedings.

Will Improve Mississippi.

The members of the board say that before the court will take up the matter tests will show improvement in Mississippi River water.

The Kedzie avenue bridge over the old canal has been closed to traffic, as it is unsafe for the crowds. The Western avenue bridge over Mud Lake is in the same shape, and the closing of both structures will stop communication between the West and South Sides in this region.

BEAT AND ROB JAMES O'LEARY.

Two Highwaymen Assault Him While on Drainage Canal Bank—Injuries May Prove Fatal.

James O'Leary, a foreman employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, residing at Ashland avenue and Forty-eighth street, was attacked by two robbers on the banks of the drainage canal at Corwith on Sunday night. The men beat him into insensibility with coupling pins and took $18 and a gold watch and chain valued at $100. When found by the Sanitary District police he was unconscious. He was removed to his residence. Last night his condition was reported improved, but the doctor said his injuries might possibly prove fatal.

H. L. Dunning Held Up.

Two men with revolvers held up H. L. Dunning, 1030 Garfield boulevard, Sunday night, and took his watch, valued at $100, and $15. The holdup occurred at Fifty-fifth and Peoria streets.

Holdup Men Arrested.

Two highwaymen assaulted Philip Rauch of 356 West Division street on Sunday night in front of 292 Clark street and took $50. His assailants were arrested a few hours later and gave the names of Charles Ferchland and Louis Vanworth.

DOES NOT CENSURE THE MOB.

County Attorney at Fort Scott, Kas., Speaks on Meeks Lynching—Judge Says It Was Murder.

Fort Scott, Kas., Jan. 22.—County Attorney Sheppard, addressing the court today regarding the lynching Saturday night of the Meeks brothers, said the officers were the people's servants and that the people had simply taken the enforcement of the law out of their hands. He said he could not censure them for it.

The Meekses were to have been sentenced today. When their cases were called Judge Simons said the men composing the mob were guilty of murder and that they had cast serious reflection on the city and county. He instructed the Sheriff to protect Amos Phillips, the third of the murderers, whose life the mob also sought. "If it is necessary to shoot, do so, that is your duty, and that is the order of this court."

No action looking to the arrest of any of the men who composed the mob was taken.

A Coroner's inquest into the death of the Meekses today rendered a verdict of "hanged by unknown men." The bodies were shipped for burial to Kansas City, where the widow of Ed Meeks resides.

Women Sue Railway Companies.

Suit against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad for $50,000 was brought by Mrs. Sheena Leah Heend yesterday. Mrs. Heend was injured in the wreck at Genesco last year. Suit was brought against the Chicago City railway company for $40,000 by Lillian Bremner. She fell from a car at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street in August, 1899.

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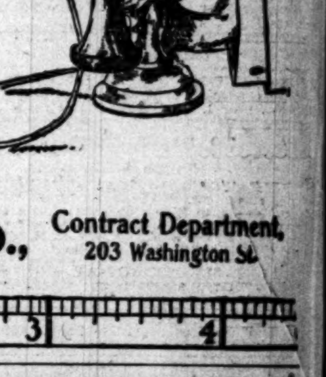

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